

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE  
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

---

PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

HELD AT  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
DECEMBER 28-30, 1938



PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL  
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-  
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,  
DECEMBER 28-30, 1938

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## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1939

### HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
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Major John L. Griffith, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

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Third District, Professor N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee.  
Fourth District, Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.  
Fifth District, Dr. F. H. Ewerhardt, Washington University.  
Sixth District, Professor J. C. Dolley, University of Texas.  
Seventh District, Professor A. N. Sorenson, Utah State Agr. College.  
Eighth District, Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California.

### Members at Large\*

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Professor T. J. Davies, Colorado College.  
Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College.  
Professor E. L. Larson, University of Arizona.  
Professor C. C. May, University of Washington.  
Professor T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago.  
Professor S. C. Palmer, Swarthmore College.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The president and secretary, *ex officio*

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Dr. F. H. Ewerhardt    Director R. A. Fetzer    Professor L. W. St. John  
Professor H. C. Willett

\* Elected by the Council.

## RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1939

For football, basketball, and track the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of the committee indicate that he is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

### Association Football

Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Chairman;  
Burnham M. Dell, Princeton University; Robert Dunn, Swarthmore College; Walter E. McCloud, Trinity College.

Advisory Committee: H. W. Clark, Lafayette College; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; N. M. Fleming, Penn State College; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College.

### Baseball

L. C. Boles, Wooster College, Chairman; W. J. Disch, University of Texas; Dorsett Graves, University of Washington; Floyd Stahl, Harvard University.

Advisory Committee: H. J. Stegeman, University of Georgia; R. L. Fisher, University of Michigan; Samuel Barry, University of Southern California.

### Basketball

H. H. Salmon, Jr., 2nd District, Chairman; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; James A. Naismith, University of Kansas, Life Member; (1) John Bunn, 8th District; (2) Sumner A. Dole, 1st District; (2) Forrest C. Allen, 5th District; (3) Curtis Parker, 3rd District; James St. Clair, 6th District; (4) Harold G. Olsen, 4th District; Forrest Cox, 7th District.

### Boxing

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, Chairman; I. F. Toomey, University of California (at Davis); Commander O. O. Kessing, U. S. Naval Academy; C. P. Schott, Penn State College; T. M. Carruthers, University of Virginia; Claude Simons, Tulane University; W. J. Blackwenn, University of Wisconsin; Captain E. J. McGraw, U. S. Military Academy; G. E. Little, Rutgers College.

### Fencing

Malcolm Farmer, Yale University, Chairman; Hugh V. Alessandrini, Columbia University; Jene Gelas, Hamilton College;



René Peroy, Harvard University; Herman Hettinger, University of Pennsylvania.

Advisory Committee: A. A. Auennheimer, University of Washington; George H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club; Clovis Deladrier, U. S. Naval Academy; Dr. Frank Riebel, Ohio State University.

#### *Football*

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#### *Gymnastics*

D. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago, Chairman; C. W. Graydon, Flushing, N. Y.; Maximilian Younger, Temple University; C. B. Hollingworth, U. C. L. A.

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*John A. Thomas, Yale*

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Advisory Committee: L. B. Johnston, Dartmouth College; R. D. Root, Yale University; Frank W. Candee, State College of Washington; Atherton Middleton, University of Pennsylvania.

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 dent.

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Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Ray Lyman Wilbur, Sc.D., LL.D., President.  
State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland, Ph.D., President.

*Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo. Arthur G. Ordway, Ph.D. President*  
*Utah State Agr. College Logan Utah, Elmer*



University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Robert G. Sproul, LL.D., President.  
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, M. Gordon Neale, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., C. Valentine Boyer, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal., Rev. Louis C. Rudolph, S.J., President.  
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid, Sc.D., LL.D., President.  
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., Lee Paul Sieg, Ph.D., President.

#### ALLIED MEMBERS

##### Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arizona State Teachers College (Flagstaff)	Texas Technological College
Arizona State Teachers College (Tempe)	Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy
New Mexico A. & M. College	University of Arizona
	University of New Mexico

##### Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Municipal University of Wichita
	Southwestern College

##### Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State Teachers College	St. Augustine's College
Hampton Institute	St. Paul Normal and Industrial School
Howard University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Johnson C. Smith University
Morgan College	Virginia State College
North Carolina A. & T. College	Virginia Union University
North Carolina State College	

##### Dixie Conference, comprising:

Birmingham-Southern College	Southwestern
Howard College	Spring Hill College
Mercer University	University of Chattanooga
Millsaps College	Loyola University
Mississippi College	

##### Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bethany College	Ottawa University
College of Emporia	McPherson College
Baker University	Kansas Wesleyan University

##### Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bucknell University	Lehigh University
Columbia University	Muhlenberg College
University of Delaware	New York University
Drexel Institute	University of Pennsylvania
Franklin and Marshall College	Pennsylvania Military College
Gettysburg College	Princeton University
Haverford College	Rutgers University
Johns Hopkins University	Stevens Institute
Juniata College	Susquehanna University
Lafayette College	Ursinus College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College

##### Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Grinnell College
Carleton College	Knox College
Coe College	Lawrence College
Cornell College	Monmouth College
	Ripon College

##### Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

##### Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	Tulsa University
Drake University	Washburn College
Grinnell College	Washington University
Oklahoma A. & M. College	St. Louis University

##### Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Brigham Young University	University of Colorado
Colorado State College	University of Utah
Denver University	University of Wyoming
Utah State Agricultural College	

##### Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los Angeles
University of California	
University of Idaho	

##### Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

Colorado School of Mines	Western State Teachers College
Colorado College	Montana State College
Colorado State College	



Southern Conference, comprising:

Clemson College	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of Virginia
University of Maryland	Virginia Military Institute
North Carolina State College	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
University of North Carolina	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Morehouse College	Florida A. & M. College
Morris Brown College	Knoxville College
Alabama State Teachers College	Fisk University
Talladega College	Le Moyne College
Tuskegee Institute	S. Carolina A. & M. College
Lane College	Xavier University
Clark University	

Southeastern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	Mississippi A. & M. College
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of Mississippi
University of Florida	University of the South
Georgia School of Technology	University of Tennessee
University of Georgia	Tulane University
University of Kentucky	Vanderbilt University
Louisiana State University	

Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology	San Diego State Teachers College
Occidental College	University of Redlands
Pomona College	Whittier College
La Verne College	Santa Barbara State Teachers College

Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

Southwestern Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bishop College	Southern University
Wiley College	Prairie View State Normal College
Texas College	Arkansas State College
Langston University	

Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of William and Mary	Roanoke College
Emory and Henry College	University of Richmond

Western Conference, comprising:

University of Chicago	University of Minnesota
University of Illinois	Northwestern University
University of Indiana	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.  
Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.

*Texas Conference, comprising: Howard Payne Univ., Trinity College, Southwestern University, Abilene Christian College, Daniel Baker College, Mc Murray College, O'Edward University, Hardin-Simmons, Austin*

# LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS AT THE THIRTY-THIRD CONVENTION

(Not all of those in attendance registered with the Secretary, therefore this list is undoubtedly incomplete.)

## I. MEMBER INSTITUTIONS:

Amherst College: A. W. Marsh.  
Boston College: P. H. Collins, J. P. Curley.  
Boston University: J. M. Harmon, A. P. Kowal.  
Bowdoin College: M. E. Morrell, Adam Walsh.  
Brown University: T. W. Taylor, L. E. Swain.  
Carnegie Institute of Technology: B. E. Warden.  
College of Wooster: L. C. Boles.  
Colorado College: T. J. Davies, R. J. Gilmore.  
Columbia University: W. L. Hughes.  
Conn. State College: W. H. Kinsey, George Van Bibber.  
Cornell University: H. S. Godshall, Jr.  
Creighton University: Marchmont Schwartz.  
Dartmouth College: R. J. Delahanty.  
Denison University: W. J. Livingston.  
DePauw University: D. C. Moffett, Lloyd Messersmith, W. E. Umbreit.  
Drake University: F. P. Johnson, V. J. Green, E. O. Williams, William Williamson.  
Georgetown University: J. J. Kehoe, H. G. Murphy.  
Gettysburg College: C. E. Bilheimer, G. H. Hummel.  
Holy Cross College: T. J. McCabe.  
Howard University: Frank Coleman, J. H. Burr.  
Indiana University: Z. G. Clevenger, E. C. Hayes.  
Iowa State Teachers College: L. L. Mendenhall.  
Kansas State College: H. H. King, M. F. Ahearn.  
Kenyon College: R. J. Kutler.  
Knox College: D. S. Trevor.  
Lafayette College: H. W. Clark.  
Lehigh University: N. A. Kellogg, W. R. Okeson.  
Mass. State College: C. S. Hicks.  
Miami University: G. L. Rider, Frank Wilton.  
Michigan State College: R. C. Huston, R. H. Young, C. W. Bachman, L. L. Frimodig.  
Muhlenberg College: G. F. Afflerbach.  
New York University: P. O. Badger, A. B. Nixon.  
Niagara University: J. J. Gallagher.  
Northeastern University: E. S. Parsons.  
Northwestern University: O. F. Long, K. L. Wilson.  
Norwich University: D. C. McCallister.  
Oberlin College: L. K. Butler.  
Ohio State University: T. E. French, L. W. St. John, G. W. Howard.  
Ohio University: D. C. Peden, W. H. Herbert.  
Penn. State College: C. P. Schott, E. C. Davis.  
Princeton University: E. E. Wieman, W. F. Logan.  
Purdue University: R. C. Woodworth, F. R. Eastwood.  
Rice Institute: H. A. Scott.  
St. Louis University: G. C. Hilke, C. E. Muellerleile, Carl Pike.  
Springfield College: H. S. DeGroat.  
Stanford University: W. B. Owens, A. R. Masters.  
Swarthmore College: S. C. Palmer, C. C. Miller.



Temple University: E. R. Yeomans.  
 Trinity College: Ray Oosting.  
 Tulane University: W. C. Smith.  
 U. S. Coast Guard Academy: J. S. Merriman, Jr.  
 U. S. Military Academy: R. G. Alexander, C. L. Fenton, L. E. Hibbs.  
 University of Arizona: E. L. Larson.  
 University of California: I. F. Toomey.  
 University of Chicago: G. A. Works, T. N. Metcalf, D. L. Hoffer.  
 University of Colorado: C. L. Eckel.  
 University of Delaware: G. P. Doherty.  
 University of Denver: A. C. Nelson.  
 University of Illinois: F. E. Richart.  
 University of Maryland: Geary Eppley.  
 University of Michigan: R. W. Aigler, F. H. Yost.  
 University of Minnesota: Frank McCormick, Louis Keller.  
 University of Mississippi: T. A. Bickerstaff.  
 University of Missouri: C. L. Brewer.  
 University of Nebraska: R. G. Clapp, Roy Lyman.  
 University of New Hampshire: W. H. Cowell.  
 University of North Carolina: R. A. Fetzer, O. K. Cornwell.  
 University of Oregon: A. B. Cornell.  
 University of Pennsylvania: E. L. Mercer, F. W. Luehring.  
 University of Pittsburgh: James Hagan, Carl Olson.  
 University of Rochester: L. A. Alexander, Walter Campbell.  
 University of Southern California: H. C. Willett.  
 University of Texas: J. C. Dolley, D. X. Bible.  
 University of Tulsa: J. B. Miller.  
 University of Washington: C. C. May, R. L. Eckmann, C. V. Kilgore.  
 University of Wisconsin: T. E. Jones, Harry Stuhldreher.  
 Vanderbilt University: L. C. Glenn, Ray Morrison.  
 Washington College: J. T. Kibler.  
 Washington University: F. H. Ewerhardt, A. E. Eilers, J. G. Conzelman.  
 Wesleyan University: H. S. Wood, J. F. Martin, D. W. Lash, H. G. McCurdy, N. J. Daniels.  
 Western Maryland College: C. W. Havens.  
 Western State Teachers College: J. A. Hyames, M. J. Gary, H. W. Read.  
 Charles Maher, Towner Smith, J. A. MacDonald.  
 West Virginia University: Lloyd Jones.  
 Williams College: J. E. Bullock, C. C. Chaffee.

## II. ALLIED MEMBERS:

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: E. L. Larson.  
 Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: J. L. Whitehead.  
 Kansas College Athletic Conference: C. F. Little.  
 Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference: Dean S. Trevor.  
 Missouri Valley Conference: F. H. Ewerhardt.  
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: H. H. King.  
 Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: C. L. Eckel.  
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: R. J. Gilmore.  
 Western Intercollegiate Conference: F. E. Richart.

## III. NON-MEMBERS:

University of Richmond: G. F. Thistlethwaite.  
 Western State Teachers College (Macomb, Ill.): Ray Hanson.

## IV. INDIVIDUALS:

A. R. Ferguson, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 C. D. Giaugue, Y.M.C.A.  
 H. O. Page, Watervliet, Mich.

# THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 28-30, 1938

## 1938 COUNCIL MEETING

The Council dined at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, on Wednesday evening, December 28, and continued in session until 11 p. m. Those present were: President Owens and Secretary Nicolson; Honorary president Griffith; the vice-presidents of six districts—P. O. Badger (2nd), L. W. St. John (4th), F. H. Ewerhardt (5th), J. C. Dolley (6th), C. L. Eckel (7th), and H. C. Willett (8th); the following chairmen of rules committees: W. H. Cowell (boxing), W. R. Okeson (football), K. L. Wilson (track), R. G. Clapp (wrestling); members at large of the Council: C. E. Bilheimer, H. H. King, E. L. Larson, C. C. May, T. N. Metcalf, and S. C. Palmer; member of the executive committee: R. A. Fetzer; chairman of the committee to nominate rules committees, T. E. French, and chairman of committee to nominate officers, Z. G. Clevenger; representatives of allied members: C. F. Little (Kansas Conference), D. S. Trevor (Mid-West), A. E. Eilers (Missouri Valley), R. J. Gilmore (Rocky Mountain), F. E. Richart (Western); members of rules committees: I. F. Toomey (boxing), L. F. Keller (ice hockey); Frank McCormick, committee on raising funds for the Olympics; and also C. V. Kilgore (University of Washington), Norton Pritchett (University of Virginia), G. L. Rider (Miami University), E. L. Mercer (University of Pennsylvania), T. B. Payseur, representing the golf committee, and W. C. Smith (Tulane University).

The following business was transacted.

1. *Reports of Rules Committees.* Several chairmen reported informally on the work of their committees: Mr. Cowell for boxing, Mr. Okeson for football, Mr. Eilers for swimming, Mr. Wilson for track, Mr. Clapp for wrestling.

2. *Reports of Special Committees.* Mr. St. John reported on the progress of arrangements for conducting a golf tournament for the colleges of the country, in cooperation with the U. S. Golf Association. Mr. Badger told of the conferences between our committee and representatives of organized professional baseball, and read an agreement which has been drawn up and is awaiting final



approval by the latter group, in the matter of undergraduates signing contracts with professional baseball teams to play with them after graduation. Mr. Bilheimer reported on the activities of the committee on the smaller colleges, which has had several meetings during the year and has organized a campaign, quite successful to date, to add new members to the N. C. A. A. Mr. St. John described the set up of the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament, under the management of Mr. H. G. Olsen of Ohio State University, which it is expected will be held this year. Mr. McCormick told of the plans for raising money from the colleges for the 1940 Olympics, and stated that the goal in sight for this year was \$100,000.

3. *National College Trainers Association.* Mr. McCloy, of the University of Iowa, reported the organization of this association, and their desire to be affiliated in some way with the N. C. A. A. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

4. *Eligibility for Boxing Tournament of 1939.* It was voted to permit representatives of allied members of the N. C. A. A. to compete, such members to pay to the N. C. A. A. treasury a fee of \$10 for one or more entries, in accordance with the vote of the Council printed in the March *Bulletin* of 1938.

5. *Meeting Place of Convention.* It was voted to recommend to the Convention that the 1939 Convention be held in Los Angeles and the 1940 Convention in Philadelphia. (The Convention voted to refer decision on the date and place of both meetings to the Executive Committee, which will meet on March 11, and early announcement of the decision will be printed in the March *Bulletin*.)

6. *The N. C. A. A. Life Saving Society.* At the request of Dr. J. E. Raycroft, president of the Society, it was voted to associate Mr. R. J. H. Kiphuth, of Yale, with him, to attempt a campaign among the swimming coaches to revive their interest and co-operation.

7. *Swimming Rules Committee.* It was voted to expend not over \$100 for a suitable trophy for the team winning the N. C. A. A. Swimming Championship, and to authorize the payment of \$25 a year to meet the expenses of Mr. Harburger, chairman of the Swimming Records Committee; also to approve the recommendation of Mr. Kiphuth, chairman of the Swimming Rules Committee, that 10 per cent of the net proceeds of the 1939 N. C. A. A. Swimming Championship Meet and the entire proceeds of the 1940 Meet be contributed to the Men's Olympic Swimming Fund.

8. *New Members.* It was voted to recommend to the Convention the election of 14 new active members and one allied member;

they have made formal application, paid their annual dues, and received the endorsement of the local vice-president of the N. C. A. A. in each case.

9. *Treasurer's Report.* The Treasurer reported a balance carried forward this year of \$6,056.45. The accounts were referred for audit to Messrs. Larson, Dolley, and Mercer. Full details will appear in the *Proceedings*, to be published in a few weeks.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Convention began Thursday morning, December 29, with a joint session of the N. C. A. A., and the Football Coaches Association. The speakers were President Owens, of the N. C. A. A., President Stuhldreher of the Football Coaches, and Mr. Branch Rickey, Vice-President of the St. Louis National Baseball Club. These addresses appear later in these *Proceedings*.

## Round Table Conference

On Thursday afternoon a round table conference, intended primarily for the smaller colleges, was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Bilheimer, of Gettysburg College, on the topic: "What methods can the smaller colleges pursue in order to promote confidence and a better understanding among competing institutions in intercollegiate sports?" Formal speeches were made by H. A. Scott, representing the physical directors, George H. Hummell, trustee of Gettysburg College, representing the alumni, President T. J. Davies, of Colorado College, representing the faculties, and Alfred R. Ferguson, a recent graduate of Wooster College, giving the viewpoint of the undergraduate participant in intercollegiate contests. A number of valuable suggestions were made in informal speeches. A full stenographic report is distributed to members, along with these *Proceedings*.

## Business Session

Before the opening of the business meeting, the delegates listened with much pleasure to an address by Mr. Warren Brown, sports editor of the Chicago *Herald-Examiner*, on the problems of intercollegiate sports from a newspaper man's point of view. This address, followed by a number of interesting suggestions from the floor, appears later in these *Proceedings*. Major Griffith, honorary president, was in the chair.

The closed session was held afterwards, with President Owens presiding. The following business was transacted.



1. *New Members Elected.* (a) To active membership: St. John's University (N. Y.); Presbyterian College (S. C.); Kalamazoo College (Mich.); Holy Cross College (Mass.); Yankton College (S. Dak.); University of Santa Clara (Cal.); Gonzaga University (Wash.); N. W. Missouri State Teachers College; George Pepperdine College (Cal.); Shippensburg State Teachers College (Pa.); Muhlenberg College (Pa.); American International College (Mass.); Western Maryland College; Washington College (Md.). (b) To allied membership: Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

2. *Change in By-Laws.* Due notice having been given, it was voted to amend Section 2 of Article III by omitting the words "from its members", thus permitting members of the Executive Committee to be selected from persons not members of the Council.

3. *Treasurer's Report.* The report of the Treasurer, duly audited, and showing a balance on hand of \$6,056.45, was accepted, adopted, and ordered on file. The report appears in full in Appendix I.

4. *Place of Meeting in 1939 and 1940.* It was voted to refer to the Executive Committee with power decision as to the place of meeting of the Conventions of the next two years.

5. *Reports of Special Committees.* (a) Mr. Frank McCormick outlined the plans of his committee to try to raise \$100,000 from the colleges for the 1940 Olympics. (b) Professor Aigler reported on the efforts of his committee to relieve the colleges from paying the Federal Admissions Tax to games. In view of the adverse decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the matter, he moved the discharge of his committee, which was voted. (c) In the absence of Mr. Garland, chairman, President Owens told the delegates about the National Collegiate Tennis Tournament successfully conducted last summer, in coöperation with the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association. (d) Mr. Payseur recommended, on behalf of the committee on conducting a National Collegiate Golf Tournament, that the N. C. A. A. take over from the undergraduate Intercollegiate Golf Association supervision and control of the tournament. The report was accepted and adopted, and President Owens was authorized to appoint a committee to carry out the details. (e) In the absence of Chairman Olsen, Professor St. John reported on the plans for a National Collegiate Basketball Tournament this year, the best team from districts 1-4, selected by competition, to be matched in final competition with the champion team of districts 5-8. The personnel of the general committee and of the selection committees will be found later in this *Bulletin*. (f) Professor Badger told of the conferences held by our committee with a committee representing organized professional baseball on the subject of contracts between undergraduates and professional baseball

teams, and read an agreement which has been drawn up and agreed to by both parties, subject to certain possible modifications before signing. The Convention voted its approval in principle with the agreement, and our committee was continued. (g) Mr. Billheimer reported progress for the committee on the activities of the smaller colleges.

6. *Telegram to General Pierce.* The Secretary was directed to send to Honorary President Pierce a telegram conveying the affectionate regards of the Association, and best wishes for the New Year.

7. *Committee on Publicity.* In view of the unfavorable publicity given to the colleges in certain quarters in the matter of intercollegiate competition, Professor Badger moved that the president appoint a committee of not more than three to stimulate and disseminate information with respect to the basic values in intercollegiate athletics, and to the aggressive work that is being done by universities and colleges to keep their sports on an amateur basis.

8. *Undergraduate Competition in Tennis.* Professor Dolley, of the University of Texas, raised a question about excessive demands upon the time of undergraduates for competition in tennis tournaments. President Owens was asked to take the matter up with the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association.

#### 9. *N. C. A. A. Meets for 1939.*

The following dates and places were determined:

Wrestling: March 17, 18, Franklin & Marshall College.

Swimming: March 24, 25, University of Michigan.

Boxing: March 30, 31, April 1, University of Wisconsin.

Track and Field: June 16, 17, Los Angeles.

Cross Country: November 27, Michigan State College.

#### 10. *Election of Officers.*

Professor Clevenger, for the Nominating Committee, presented a list of officers for 1939, which was unanimously approved:

President, Professor William B. Owens, Stanford University.

Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

Vice-presidents:

Dean L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College, 1st District.

Professor P. O. Badger, New York University, 2nd District.

Professor N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee, 3rd District.

Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University, 4th District.

Dr. F. H. Ewerhardt, Washington University, 5th District.



Professor J. C. Dolley, University of Texas, 6th District.  
Professor A. N. Sorenson, Utah Agr. College, 7th District  
Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California, 8th District.

### 1939 COUNCIL MEETING

The vice-presidents met after the Convention adjourned and elected the following members at large of the Council: C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College, President T. J. Davies, Colorado College, H. H. King, Kansas State College, Professor E. L. Larson, University of Arizona, Professor C. C. May, University of Washington, Professor T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago, and Professor S. C. Palmer, Swarthmore College. Also the following members of the Executive Committee, to serve with the President and the Secretary: P. O. Badger, W. J. Bingham, T. J. Davies, F. H. Ewerhardt, R. A. Fetzer, L. W. St. John, and H. C. Willett.

The Executive Committee will meet in Chicago March 11, 1939.

## REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

### FIRST DISTRICT

MALCOLM FARMER, YALE UNIVERSITY

(No report has been received from this district)

### SECOND DISTRICT

PROFESSOR PHILIP O. BADGER, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Last year in my annual report I had occasion to call attention to the fact that this particular area presents tremendous breadth and variety in its intercollegiate athletic interests and problems; that "this is hardly to be wondered at when it is recalled that possibly no other section of the country presents a wider range in types of colleges and universities". I then went on to say that one of the outstanding characteristics of the area was its independence of thought and action in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics; a characteristic due in no small part to the independent and at the same time widely diversified character of its educational institutions.

I have taken the liberty of repeating this premise because an understanding of this factor is necessary for the full appreciation of the following statement, namely, that it is almost impossible to make any general, sweeping summary of conditions in this area which accurately represents the facts with respect to each separate classification in the wide range of college and university types conducting intercollegiate and intramural athletic programs in the district.

However, I believe that on the whole the year just coming to an end has been a generally satisfactory one with respect to athletics in this area. Interest in our contests seems never to have been higher, with the possible exception of interest in intercollegiate baseball, where all indications point to a continuing decline. Most of the larger universities and many of the smaller colleges report an increase in attendance at their football and basketball games. Some of the smaller colleges indicated a marked decline in attendance at their football games. One reason ascribed for this was a growing interest on the part of residents in the smaller communities in national broadcasts of so-called "major" football games often contested at far distant points. The Associated Press reports as follows under date of December 7, 1938, in connection with its annual nation-wide survey of college football attendance:

"Twenty leading Eastern schools report the biggest sectional improvement. With the weather favoring spectators



along the Atlantic seaboard until the last two weeks of the season, 115 games in this territory drew 3,123,655 customers for an average increase per game of 40 per cent. Last season, when the weather was correspondingly bad, 2,083,420 fans witnessed 115 games."

Approximately three-quarters of the colleges covered in these statistics are situated in the Second District.

One interesting new development discussed in my report last year concerned the establishment of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, with Asa S. Bushnell, formerly Graduate Manager of Athletics at Princeton University, as its Executive Officer. At that time I listed the eleven Eastern intercollegiate sports groups, with a total of more than fifty different colleges on their membership rolls, which were affiliated with this new office and which were to make use of its administrative facilities. At the end of one year of operation it may be said the Central Office has more than made good the promise which was held out for it. It should be understood that this new agency in no way infringes upon the independent policy-framing of the colleges and universities in the area which it serves. Rather, as announced at its inception, the office functions as a centralized administrative force aimed to produce greater efficiency of operation in connection with leagues and playing conferences already established.

During the course of the current year two more organizations joined the ranks of the Central Office affiliates, namely, the Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges, with a membership of twelve institutions, and the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, likewise with a membership of twelve institutions. The addition of these two new members brings the total of organizations associated with the Central Office to thirteen, and raises the number of sports covered from seven to nine.

During the course of the year three national championship tournaments conducted by the N. C. A. A. were held in the Second District with marked success. The Swimming Championships and the Wrestling Championships were held on the same dates, namely March 25-26, with Rutgers University and Pennsylvania State College, respectively, playing the part of hosts. The final Championship Tennis Tournament conducted for the first time this year by the N. C. A. A. with the coöperation of the United States Lawn Tennis Association was held on the clay courts of the Merion Cricket Club grounds during July 4-9. It is reported that the tournament was most successful. There were seventy-six entries in singles and thirty-two teams in doubles. These entries represented the survivors of qualifying tournaments held in the several districts of the N. C. A. A. The Second District qualifying tennis tournament was conducted on the courts at Princeton University, beginning Thursday, June 23

There were approximately thirty entries in singles and sixteen teams in doubles in this tournament. The comparatively small number of entries was due to the fact that this qualifying tournament was being held for the first time, with the result that the number of entries was cut down considerably by unavoidable conflicts with other tournaments of long standing scheduled in advance of the determination of the date for the N. C. A. A. event. It is expected that these conflicts will be ironed out as time goes on. For one thing, it is planned that the qualifying tournament in this district be advanced to an earlier date for 1939 to facilitate just this very matter.

It should be noted that early in February the University of Pittsburgh, through its Chancellor John G. Bowman, announced a drastic change in the control of athletics at that institution and in its fundamental athletic policy. On the side of athletic control it was stated that administrative charge was being shifted from an "athletic council to an all-faculty committee". The whole plan is aimed to bring the conduct of athletics in that institution into line with the very best standards. The University of Pittsburgh has achieved outstanding success in football and in other sports for a number of years. In throwing its weight and prestige in support of the cause of amateurism in college athletics, the action of this institution should be helpful in bringing into line other institutions that have been wavering in their decisions.

There seems to be no question but that there has been a tremendous increase in the interest demonstrated in the broadcasting of college football games and in reference to college athletics, particularly football, in radio broadcasts of assorted types in this area. Similarly, there has been a marked increase in attendance at professional football games in this district. Likewise, competent authorities agree that there has been an increase in betting on college football and basketball games, with particular reference to the activity of football "pools". The practice of extending the length of the normal football season through the development of "bowl" games, "charity" games, and other contests is strongly marked.

There is increased activity in the selection of All-American, All-Interscholastic, All-District, and All-City teams, and in the awarding of medals, watches, scrolls, and plaques by commercial agencies to outstanding college athletes. This is a very cheap form of advertising. Perhaps these developments are all part and parcel of the tremendous public interest which intercollegiate athletic contests have awakened, but without question all of those intimately concerned with the administration of intercollegiate athletics should do everything in their power to "apply the brakes" and to keep the players identified with our several sports from losing all sense of proportion of their own individual importance and of the importance of the games in which they



participate. Unless a sense of balance in matters of this type is inculcated and maintained, the basic value of intercollegiate sports will unquestionably suffer.

### THIRD DISTRICT

PROFESSOR N. W. DOUGHERTY, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

In the Third District interest in intercollegiate athletics is increasing. For a period of 25 years or more, there has been a steady growth in plant and equipment, and a marked extension of public interest. There has also been a general strengthening of athletic control. The area is not free from all the evils of intensive competition, but during the last five years there has been a growing tendency to discuss athletic problems frankly with a view to correcting misunderstandings. We sent a questionnaire to some 50 institutions and received replies from 30 athletic directors, presidents, and faculty chairmen, and all were of the opinion that intercollegiate sports were assuming more importance all the while. Present indications are that the tendency will continue for several student generations.

Many members of the faculty have been connected with intercollegiate sports for long periods of time. Whenever they meet they point to the marked changes in spectators' attitude, as well as institutional attitude toward the sports. At the present time the general public is willing to have the teams play the game according to the rules, and not deliver blows below the belt. This change has come about because of the wide-spread engagement in competitive sports, and a better understanding by the general public of the spirit which actually exists on the field. This fact has contributed to public interest in the spectacle.

At least two educational possibilities are being recognized,—intercollegiate athletics furnish a spectacle which tends to magnify display, discipline, color, crowd, and music rather than the gladiatorial features of contests of twenty-five years ago, and crowds are responding, and they resent unfair tactics on the part of either team, and certainly resent any breach of decorum on the part of officials. A wholesome spectacle has educational values.

Intercollegiate sports are a laboratory in citizenship. Spectators see competitors play the game under the stress of the game according to the rules; they see punishment administered for undue advantage; and they see skill rewarded. They see teamwork, self denial, coöperation, self control, and fair play; these are the fundamentals of good citizenship.

As long as spectators furnish the cash, such programs may be continued. Athletic authorities should, therefore, weigh the educational values and stress them rather than promote such fitting

values as advertising and prestige accruing from newspaper notoriety.

### Size of Program

Two general classes of institutions are engaged in competitive athletics in this territory. There is no well defined dividing line between the two groups. In the program last year the N. C. A. A. divided schools on the basis of student enrollment, designating those schools which have a student body of less than 800 as small as the larger schools. This division is satisfactory in the Third District. In the smaller institutions the number of competitors ranges from 100 to 150 in all kinds of sports; in the larger schools the number ranges from 100 to 600 participants. The general average in the larger schools is 400 competitors. This means that intercollegiate sports have been greatly increased over a period of 20 years. Similar information for 1918 is not available, but from our personal knowledge of athletic conditions at that time we are convinced that the number of competitors has more than doubled.

Athletic budgets may be divided in this same manner. The smaller institutions spend from \$1,500 to \$20,000 per year as an operating budget, while equipment, which includes property dedicated to intercollegiate athletics, ranges from \$3,000 to \$200,000. The larger institutions operate with an athletic budget ranging from \$40,000 to \$150,000 per year; their properties will range from \$100,000 to \$1,225,000 depending upon location of the institutions and financial resources. Again from our personal knowledge of the situation, we know that most of the stadia have been constructed within the last 20 years and the major part of the expenditure has been made within the last 10 years. There are a number of excellent plants scattered throughout the area at which crowds of from 20,000 to 50,000 are often assembled.

Twenty years ago we were inclined to think of intercollegiate athletics as a part of the physical education program. They have some values as physical education, *per se*, but usually the activity is too intensive for that department. Instead of detracting from the physical education program, intercollegiate sports have stimulated interest in the work, and physical education has increased by leaps and bounds. The smaller institutions report physical education programs which affect from 300 to 600 students, while the larger schools report student participation of from 700 to 2,800.

### Officiating

Within the last five years a Central Booking Office for officials has been created, and it is finding a real place in Southern inter-



collegiate sports. Within the next few years the office will enlarge its activities which, at present, are confined principally to football, and then it will include other competitive sports. The work is made possible by contributions from the two major athletic conferences in the area.

#### *Intensity of Competition*

We pointed out last year that competition was quite intense. A number of excellent teams have been developed all over the area. This has increased public interest in the contests, has increased gate receipts, and has probably created academic problems which will require some time to solve.

On the whole we feel that athletic conditions are improving; that coaching staffs are far more competent than ever before; that the administrative heads of the several institutions are taking an active interest in athletic control; and that this district is now playing and will continue to play an important part in inter-collegiate athletics.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR L. W. ST. JOHN, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

#### *Questionnaire Results*

A questionnaire was sent to the N. C. A. A. membership of the district. Replies have been received from a good majority, and indicate:

1. Less drinking at games, due to campaign against the practice. At many smaller colleges there is no problem. The unusually fine weather of the season helped.
2. Betting would seem to be on the increase.
3. Safe driving campaigns—press—police—appeals over public address seem to have been successful in reducing travel accidents.
4. Football injuries seem to have been much reduced, due perhaps to a variety of reasons—better equipment, less scrimmage, better officiating.
5. Spectators' interest generally improved.
6. Electric timing devices greatly increased in use and very popular.
7. "B" or reserve team games are fewer on the whole in the district though they are being revived in some sections. Such games were first authorized by the Western Conference ten years ago in 1928. There are probably fewer such games now than in 1929.

8. Intramural participation is still increasing, though in many institutions it seems to have reached the top or saturation point. Six man football has been established in many of the smaller high schools.

Ice hockey, squash, and boxing have been started in one or more institutions.

9. Valuable research studies have been, or are being, carried on at a number of institutions both large and small, notably at Minnesota and Iowa.

*School and Society* of March 19, 1938, published an interesting study of football costs at a considerable number of smaller colleges. This study was ably made by President Wilkins of Oberlin College.

#### *Conferences*

Ten years ago a group of colleges in Ohio withdrew from the "Ohio Conference"—one of the oldest and best regulated college conferences—to form the "Buckeye Conference." This Buckeye Conference disbanded following the current football season. Just what re-alignments or affiliations, if any, these institutions will make remains to be seen.

#### *Evening Meal for Football Men*

To recent actions by the Western Intercollegiate Conference are of interest. It has long been an approved practice in this conference to take the varsity football squad away from the campus after practice on Friday evening for rest and quiet before the Saturday games. It has now been made possible for the athletic administration to feed the varsity football squad an evening meal following practice on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, as well as on Friday. (I understand this practice has been in effect in the Pacific Coast Conference for some time.) This arrangement in the Western Conference has been made owing to the fact that classes run up until five o'clock on practically every campus, making it impossible to hold a normal practice session and release the boys for the evening meal at their usual eating places. Western Conference football squads have been limited to a two-hour daily practice session for more than ten years. This limitation will continue to be strictly enforced so that the new plan will not result in an increase of practice time.

#### *Junior Colleges*

The Western Conference went on record at its recent meeting as not counting the first year of participation of an athlete at a junior college. Under the new rule a junior college student who



has participated one year in athletics may transfer to a Western Conference school and still be eligible for three years. However, the second year of participation at a junior college will count against the athlete upon his transfer to a Big Ten school.

This handling of the junior college problem is in line with the practice now in vogue at many mid-western and far-western universities.

### *Professional Football*

Promoters and managers are "cashing in" on the popularity of college football. The game they are cleverly promoting is quite different from the school and college game. The fine idealism—the one hundred per cent effort plus that characterizes inter-scholastic and intercollegiate football at its best—that something which should be the heritage of every American school boy—may not and can not be purchased.

It seems to me that this Association, through its college coaches and athletic administrators should make a careful study of the causes and effects of this development which unquestionably affects one of the finest instruments of education through play.

### *Research*

It is my understanding that the University of Minnesota has spent something like \$60,000.00 from athletic funds in carrying out research studies in the athletic and physical education fields. One of special value which is practically complete has been conducted by Dr. Carl L. Nordly, of the Minnesota staff. This project has had to do with the coördination of programs and facilities of school and community for a year-round program of health and physical education, and has also dealt with the training of teachers to handle more intelligently such a combination program.

## FIFTH DISTRICT

DR. F. H. EWERHARDT, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

A survey shows that there are 42 institutions in the Fifth District eligible to the N. C. A. A., of which 20 are members. Letters were sent to these institutions asking for certain information which will form the body of this report.

It is found that the most popular sports are basketball, football, tennis, golf, and track. In the lower group we find baseball, swimming, and wrestling. Roughly speaking these latter sports are played in approximately one-half of the institutions. It is interesting to note that baseball, which used to be such a popular collegiate sport, is now played in only 18 of the 42 institutions. Intramural sports are increasing in popularity, as attested by the

fact that they are being practiced in each of the 42 institutions, in 3 of which they have supplanted to a large extent other forms of intercollegiate sports. In 13 of the institutions students who are on probation may not participate in intramurals, whereas in 27 they are permitted to do so. It seems to be the feeling that intramural sports do not interfere with the development of inter-collegiate sports. In 18 of these institutions athletic revenue is the sole source of income necessary to carry on the athletic program, while in 21 the gate receipts are supplemented by drawing on the general funds. It appears that there was an increase in attendance in basketball in 20 institutions, an increase in football in 24.

That the matter of training table has received more attention during recent years is attested by the fact that during this past year 14 institutions had a training table during pre-season and 9 during regular season, serving evening meals only. The two largest conferences in the district are the Big Six and the Missouri Valley Conference, both of which are favoring the pre-season and the evening meal training table.

Coming now to recruiting and subsidizing, we must recognize at the outset that there is taking place an unmistakable awakening to the reality of these irritating products of modern times. It is my opinion that there is an increasingly large number of administrators who are not satisfied with the present situation and are anxiously hoping that something may be done which may clarify the situation. There is a general feeling that our present set-up is disturbing because of a recognition that subsidization of athletes is more real than imaginary and is revealing in bold relief the inadequacy of our legislative machinery. It is thought possible that some relief may be found by restating our amateur and subsidization clauses. Some feel that it should be entirely compatible with amateurism for a student to use his athletic skill during the summer months so that he may have funds to carry on his college career. The following are excerpts from letters received bearing on this point.

Quotations: "An agreement which all schools would respect and which could be enforced would improve morals.

Present one not lived up to, and an agreement should be made that is enforceable.

Most rules merely hurt the athlete involved.

Should be permitted to capitalize on their athletic ability during the summer.

Playing baseball during the summer—earn some money—no harm. It enables him to avoid having to work for a living while playing football. Should a boy being professional in one sport be considered professional in all sports?

Institutions located in small communities are not able to offer campus and janitor work and work downtown to meet what larger institutions are able to give outstanding boys.

Suggest—show comparison of boys acting as life guards and camp



counselors as against boys playing baseball—personally I know life guards, where possible, are giving lessons; why try to hide this condition?

Amateur clause should be more liberal in all respects, so that a small college can compete with the larger ones with money interest group. Some of the country's endowed schools have a big advantage.

College athlete should not be declared ineligible for playing baseball if he complies with the scholastic and residential rules. Why not let him earn an honest dollar in summer time?

I suggest a more liberal interpretation of the amateur clause because it seems to me that the present one is out of line with widespread and well-established practice. Usage has made respectable some of the things which seem a violation of the clause. It is easier to change the rule than to change society.

I see small prospect of reducing recruiting as long as we continue intercollegiate competitive team sports. For the immediate future, certainly, such sports will continue and the competitive feature will become more keen, not less so. Under these circumstances the recruiting of talented athletes will continue. Any rule forbidding recruiting or attempting to limit it seriously will only drive recruiting under cover.

As we all know, recruiting is often connected with subsidization—the payment or award, directly or indirectly, to the desired athlete, of moneys, of tuition, of board, of fees, of an athletic scholarship, or of a financially lucrative job. As regards the last named matter, if the pay be not excessive and the student actually works there is no violation of existing college and conference rules known to me. But it is often true that the student does not work for the money received. In some cases it would be impossible for him to earn his pay, make his grades, and play on a varsity squad.

This state of affairs will continue, in my opinion, as long as recruiting continues, because most athletes are poor. Most young men are poor. Most families are poor.

I believe many honest and intelligent people who are interested in intercollegiate athletics think that it is unfair to abide by rules which if applied would not only exclude most poor boys from participating on college varsity teams, but would even prevent them from attending college at all. In a word, such boys have an honest skill which should be recognized and rewarded. I do not say that this viewpoint is right. In fact it seems to me to be fundamentally sentimental and twisted. But it is democratic, and from the standpoint of equalizing opportunity it has its weight with the public.

Many people, in my opinion, would favor some form of open subsidy—such as athletic scholarships maintained in certain institutions already under the control of the school and in accordance with Conference rules and regulations,—because they think it would equalize opportunity. They do not distinguish between purely academic scholarships, which are considered an honorable method of attracting to college students of intellectual promise, and athletic scholarships, which would do the same thing for students of athletic promise. They say if intercollegiate competition is a fit activity for one engaged in academic work in college and if varsity athletes are required to participate in games, then it is reasonable that we should apply to the athletes rules regulating rewards in this field similar to those which prevail in the older and broader scholastic field.

I suggest the principle that when a student enters his institution through the regular entrance channels and meets the scholastic requirements as laid down by the faculty it makes no difference who pays his tuition. This would at once remove a good share of the dishonesty and hypocrisy now debasing our intercollegiate athletics."

I believe this line of reasoning resides in the minds of the majority of the administrators of the Fifth District, the minority

being found in the members of the Big Six Conference.

After reading these comments and others which are not stated here, one cannot escape the conviction that many people who are concerned with the administration of athletics in the Fifth District would favor a restatement of the interpretation of the present amateur clause. Underlying this line of thought is the fixed idea that the present system very definitely leads to insincerity and deceit.

## SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR JAMES C. DOLLEY, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Institutional membership of the N. C. A. A. in the Sixth District comprises but seven senior colleges and two conferences. Of the conferences, one, the Southwestern Athletic Conference, represents seven institutions for negroes. The desirability of broadening this membership is obvious and it is hoped that some progress in this direction can be achieved during the coming year. A district meeting of the N. C. A. A. should be held at least in alternate years, and one is tentatively planned for next May.

During recent years intramural programs, both for men and women, have been steadily expanded by member institutions of the Southwest Conference. The most extensive intramural program in this conference is that of the University of Texas, directed by Berry M. Whitaker, where during the 1937-38 scholastic year 8,966 men took part in 24 different sports, and 3,900 women participated in 15 separate athletic activities. The work of this department is financed largely by subsidies from intercollegiate contest gate receipts.

In intercollegiate sports, football continues to grow in popularity. Probably no section of the country takes its football more seriously than the Southwest. Attendance at Southwest Conference games during the past season has run considerably above the 1937 level. The caliber of Conference play continues to be very high, although the record of intersectional games won has not been particularly impressive during the past season.

The Southwest Conference is considering affiliating itself with an annual post-season Cotton Bowl football game in much the same way as the Pacific Coast Conference has identified itself with the Rose Bowl Game. Although a so-called Cotton Bowl game has been played the past two years, both of these contests have been staged as private promotional ventures. Efforts are now being made to place this game on a more permanent basis under the supervision of the Conference.

The minor sports program of the Southwest Conference has been expanded somewhat, although much remains to be accom-



plished in this direction. Several years ago the Conference added swimming to its list of minor sports, and last year for the first time a Conference team entered the National Intercollegiate swimming championships. In May 1937 the Conference added fencing to the list of recognized sports. Last Spring a request that boxing be similarly recognized found no support at the Conference meeting.

Within the past two years the Southwest Conference has modified its rules governing the eligibility of transfers from other institutions. The extremely severe rule relative to transfers from senior colleges has been liberalized somewhat, and the equally lenient rule relating to junior college transfers has been tightened slightly.

Transfer students from senior colleges who have participated on a varsity team continue to be wholly ineligible for conference participation in that sport. Competition on an outside freshman team, however, now leaves two seasons of varsity competition in the Conference after a year has been spent in residence, provided that the outside institution from which the student transferred was not located in Arkansas or Texas.

Formerly junior college graduates were given the option of varsity competition during their first year in residence at a Conference institution with two seasons of participation allowed, or of three seasons of participation after one year spent in residence. Most of the good athletes elected the latter option. Under the new rule, junior college competition is considered as the counterpart of Conference competition. Thus, one year of junior college competition corresponds to one year of freshman competition in the Conference, leaving three seasons of varsity competition. Two years of junior college competition leaves but two years of varsity competition at a Conference institution. Non-graduates of junior colleges continue to be required to establish residential eligibility before participation, but graduates of junior colleges are permitted to participate on varsity teams during their first year in residence at a Conference institution subject to the old limit of two seasons of participation. It is too early as yet to appraise definitely the desirability of these new regulations, but they appear to be working satisfactorily thus far.

In the interest of providing more equitable treatment for transfer students, the Conference last spring modified its so-called four-year rule. Hitherto each athlete had been allowed four college years in which to complete his varsity participation, this participation dating from his first registration at a senior college after having established residential eligibility at that institution. Under the new rule, an athlete is given five years (with some exceptions) in which to complete his varsity participation, the period dating from his first registration at a junior or senior college.

A move from which much ultimate good is expected was the creation last spring of the office of Executive Secretary of the Southwest Athletic Conference. The immediate object in establishing this office was to improve the quality of officiating in football and basketball games. However, numerous functions and duties for the office have been authorized, and it is hoped that it will eventually function in somewhat the same fashion as the Commissioner's office in the Western Conference.

Mr. J. W. St. Clair, Professor of Physical Education at S. M. U., was appointed Executive Secretary of the Conference on a part-time basis, and has done yeoman work in establishing a scientific system of rating, selecting, and appointing football officials. In all frankness, however, it should be said that most of the system utilized has been borrowed (with the creator's consent) from Mr. A. R. Hutchens who has been administering the Central Booking Office for the Southern and Southeastern conferences for several years. To Mr. Hutchens go our sincere thanks for his whole-hearted cooperation.

In attempting to improve and standardize the work of basketball officials in the Southwest Conference Mr. St. Clair is working in a new field. If this problem can be handled as effectively as has been that of football officiating, a real contribution will have been made.

In the long run, it is hoped that the office of the Executive Secretary can be used to elevate standards of intercollegiate competition in the Conference and to iron out some of the inequalities among the various member institutions. The Southwest Conference comprises three state institutions, three denominational institutions, and one endowed non-sectarian institution. Wide differences exist as to tuition fees, size of student bodies, academic standards, and financial resources. If the Conference is to endure, some progress must be made in the direction of ironing out these inequalities and the direction taken must be toward higher rather than lower standards.

It is gratifying to report that, within the past two years, several Conference institutions have taken the lead in giving longer term contracts to their football coaches. It is to be hoped that this trend will continue. Security of tenure for the coaching fraternity would go far toward reducing the outside pressure for continuously winning teams.

Dr. D. A. Penick of the University of Texas makes the following report relative to the Sixth District qualifying tennis tournament of 1938:

"The holding of a qualifying tennis tournament for the national intercollegiate event is still in an experimental stage. The first year's experiment was a dismal failure, the reason being that in many cases the tournament practically ended with the round in which the players qualified. There will necessarily be



a slight improvement this year, because even those who qualify are required to play through as far as they can. The loophole there is the privilege which anyone has of losing the next match after he has qualified. It may be necessary another year to add a further requirement, i. e., that ranking in the national intercollegiate will depend in part upon performance in the qualifying event. That will force every player to do his best both in the qualifying and final national tournaments.

The chief problem lies in finding a suitable time for the qualifying tournament, a time that will not conflict with the schedule of the colleges or require too many days away from classes, or require the players to miss other tournaments after the close of school.

After two years of experiment, unless conditions improve the second year over the first, how would it do to try the old plan one year and find out whether the entry list will really be too large?

In the Sixth District the best players, those who had won their conference championships in both singles and doubles, quit after they had qualified, with the result that the entire affair was a complete flop."

#### SEVENTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR C. L. ECKEL, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

The Seventh District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association includes the five states along the backbone of the Continental Divide which are commonly known as the Rocky Mountain States. Characteristics of this region are vast areas, sparse population, and great distances; and these factors are material in the consideration of athletic problems in the Rocky Mountain regions. Four faculty athletic conferences operate in this district and two of these are wholly within it.

Public interest in intercollegiate athletics has increased during the year. Football, in spite of inclement weather during games of major interest, had about the same attendance as last year. There is increasing interest in basketball, especially in those institutions which have facilities to accommodate more than the part of the student body that normally attends games in this sport. Educational institutions in this region have generally engaged in reasonably broad athletic programs which have included a number of the so-called minor sports. Many educational institutions have strong intramural programs.

Generally speaking, faculty control of athletics is fact rather than fiction. Coaches are given faculty status in the department of physical education with all the rights, benefits, and disadvantages incident thereto.

Problems of recruiting and subsidizing and of drinking and betting are still with us; however, it is believed that some progress has been made in minimizing these evils. No institution will admit that it is guilty of subsidizing in the offensive sense of this word; still, when it is realized that students come from homes and high schools with varied backgrounds, that athletic ability and poverty seem to go together, then it must be recognized that the athlete may be a student aid problem, and as such, he is entitled to the same treatment that is accorded any other student in similar financial circumstances.

The athletic scholarship is a form of subsidization which has received some attention. State laws and institutional practice in the award of scholarships vary; however, conference rules generally prohibit athletic scholarships. Academic subsidies in the form of snap courses to permit athletic eligibility are equally as vicious as financial subsidies.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of some junior colleges to feel that they serve an entire state or even region, and as such they are attempting to draw athletes remote from their respective localities.

A common practice seems to be to allow a junior college graduate to carry on uninterrupted competition in senior colleges, and to permit two additional years competition in senior college. There is doubt in the minds of some as to whether this is wise. Perhaps the junior college graduate should be required to establish residence and to validate his scholastic credits before he represents his senior college in athletic contests.

There is genuine concern on the part of those who are interested in intercollegiate athletics about the effect of excessive newspaper exploitation and vicious publicity on the athlete.

Conference policies apparently favor closing an athletic season at the regular time; however, post season games which have other than purely financial benefits are commonly permitted.

Last year in his report, Dr. H. L. Marshall, of the University of Utah, commented on the withdrawal of seven educational institutions from the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, and the formation of the Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. He also mentioned a movement to form a larger and more inclusive organization than the present athletic conferences.

As the result of a suggestion made by Dr. C. W. Kennedy during the past summer, the writer called a meeting of faculty representatives of both junior and senior educational institutions in the Seventh District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on October 28, 1938, for the purpose of discussing common athletic problems and considering the advisability of perfecting a district organization to deal with these problems.



Ten educational institutions were represented at this meeting. President Thurston J. Davies of Colorado College, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, took the lead in discussing some aspects of the relationship between the institution and the athlete. President Davies' discussion was followed by remarks from each representative. Discussion was then directed to the desirability of holding under National Collegiate Athletic Association leadership a meeting once a year to serve as a forum for the discussion of problems in intercollegiate athletics which confront the Rocky Mountain States as a whole. As proposed, these meetings will not be concerned with such things as legislative problems, practical features of schedule making, or the enforcement of standards and regulations pertaining thereto. The functions will be informative and the discussions should be of assistance to those primarily concerned with the establishment of an athletic policy to meet the needs of a particular institution. These meetings and discussions should be helpful alike to junior colleges, non conference institutions, or to conference members.

The representatives who were present believe that much of value can be attained by this approach to athletic problems and voted unanimously to hold once a year (the next meeting will be in March, 1939) a meeting under National Collegiate Athletic Association leadership for the above mentioned purpose.

Replies from presidents of institutions located at some distance from Denver, and from those who, because of other conflicts, were unable to be represented, indicated keen interest and a desire to be informed of developments, with promise of future participation.

This experiment is an attempt to use National Collegiate Athletic Association methods to accomplish in an informal manner objectives that cannot be attained in more formal conferences. It is believed that rather than form a new organization, this activity should be undertaken under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, an organization already in existence and nationally recognized.

Under the direction of Professor R. J. Gilmore of Colorado College plans are under way for the second meeting of institutional representatives in Colorado Springs in the spring of 1939.

#### EIGHTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. C. WILLETT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The constitution of this Association calls for an annual report from each district representative on five specific items. Four of these, in so far as the report from the Eighth District is concerned, can be dealt with quite briefly.

1.) The provisions of the constitution and by-laws and existing eligibility rules have been duly enforced throughout the district, so far as we can ascertain.

2.) Modification of conference and institutional eligibility codes have been of a minor character not worthy of detailed mention in this report.

3.) No great amount of progress was made, nor was any expected, in the matter of making uniform the conduct of sports amongst the several intercollegiate conferences within the district, although three junior college conferences in California did initiate through conversations and meetings of representative junior college principals certain steps which will eventually erase minor inequalities in the rules which govern the eligibility of junior college athletes.

4.) District competition, in the sense of competition open to all colleges in the district, was limited to the qualifying matches for the N. C. A. A. intercollegiate tennis tournament. Comparatively few institutions participated in this qualifying competition.

The fifth item called for by the constitution gives the representative freedom to report any matter which he may deem to be of interest or importance.

Perhaps the item of greatest interest—to judge from inquiries received—is the progress of the Pacific Coast Conference investigation or survey of the sources of income and the financial needs of conference athletes, football players in particular. This survey was announced in our report of last year. It has been under way for twelve months and will require at least six more months for completion. The conference has received two progress reports and expects to consider a final detailed report in June. This survey was prompted by a feeling on the part of conference faculty representatives that the colleges might be expecting the self-supporting athlete to do the impossible under present day rules and present day economic conditions, and by a desire on the part of these same representatives to have before them verified data before proceeding to the further consideration and enforcement of rules having to do with recruiting, subsidization, amateurism, etc.

During the year a number of California high school principals have been concerned with the injuries incurred by high school football players. Out of this concern grew two proposals. One was that the rules of the game be modified to lessen injuries and to make the game more suitable for the smaller schools. The other proposal was that football as it is now played be abolished from the California high schools. The publicity that attended these proposals gave the impression that the high school principals might take rather drastic action. We are informed, however, that only a small minority of the principals supported the pro-



posals, and that no change in the high school football situation is likely to occur in the immediate future.

A new intercollegiate athletic conference, the California State Conference, was organized recently. The nucleus of this conference consists of a few of the larger state colleges which were formerly members of the Southern California Conference and the Far Western Conference. The organization of this new conference is probably in the best interests of intercollegiate athletics in that it associates together institutions of comparable size, some of them numbering over 3,000 students, and leaves in the two original conferences the smaller colleges with common athletic interests and problems and with their traditional athletic rivalries, which are of the finest type.

Reports from the various sections of the district indicate that intercollegiate athletics are sailing forward on an even keel. No dangerous storms seem to be blowing or brewing. Financial conditions are spotty. A few institutions report less than normal incomes, but they attribute the cause in general to local conditions, such as prolonged strikes and inclement weather.

On the whole, athletics throughout the district appear to be in a sound condition, with room, of course, for improvement. We find on the part of faculty athletic authorities throughout the district a strong conviction that the good in college athletics far outweighs the bad, and a disposition to work for the conservation of that good.

## REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER)

The Association Football Rules Committee as a whole has had no meeting, but several members of the Committee have from time to time met with the officers and a special committee of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association, with the object of securing uniformity of action with regard to the rules and rule changes affecting the playing of the game by the colleges between the two bodies, and I have to report that such objective has been attained and steps have also been taken whereby this committee can render more effective assistance in the development and playing of the game among the schools and colleges in conjunction with the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association.

D. STEWART,  
*Chairman.*

### BASKETBALL

It is not possible at the present moment to give a very complete report of the activities of the N. C. A. A. Basketball Tournament Committee, inasmuch as some of the plans have not been definitely agreed to. We have, however, made considerable progress. We have appointed the following general committee and also selection committees in each of the eight districts.

#### N. C. A. A. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

H. G. OLSEN, Ohio State University, Chairman

#### *General Committee*

H. H. Salmon, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
W. S. Chandler, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
John Bunn, Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.  
Dr. F. C. Allen, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

#### *Selection Committees*

District No. 1—Wesley Fesler, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (Chairman); Sumner Dole, Connecticut State College, Storrs, Conn.; Osborne G. Cowles, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.  
District No. 2—William McK. Barber, New York, N. Y. (Chair-



man); Everett Morris, *Herald Tribune*, New York, N. Y.; H. Jamison Swarts, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

District No. 3—Curtis Parker, Centenary College, Shreveport, La. (Chairman); Kenneth Gregory, Atlanta, Ga.; Roy M. Mundorff, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 4—Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, Madison, Wisconsin (Chairman); Paul D. Hinkle, Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.; Arthur C. Lonborg, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

District No. 5—Forrest C. Allen, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas (Chairman); Clyde E. McBride, Kansas City, Mo.; George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; John C. Truesdale, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

District No. 6—James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas (Chairman); D. X. Bible, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; George White, *Dallas News*, Dallas, Texas.

District No. 7—W. A. Witte, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming (Chairman); Vadal Peterson, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; Louis H. Mahoney, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

District No. 8—John W. Bunn, Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif. (Chairman); other members to be added.

The next thing which we must decide is where to hold the play offs between the representatives from districts 1, 2, 3 and 4 and 5, 6, 7 and 8. In addition to that, we must also come to some decision before long as to where the final game for the N. C. A. A. Basketball Championship will be held. It is our aim, of course, in selecting these places to conserve travel time and expense as much as possible. At the same time we want to hold them in places where financial success is assured.

I am glad to report that we are meeting with a fine response on the part of representative newspaper men throughout the country, particularly the Metropolitan Sports Writers Association in New York. This organization last year held an invitation intercollegiate basketball championship in Madison Square Garden, but they have agreed that they will get behind the N. C. A. A. Tournament rather than to continue with the one which they inaugurated last year. That is rather typical of the attitude which sports writers generally are showing toward this tournament.

Just as soon as the final decision has been reached with respect to the locations of the play-offs and the dates for the same, I will report fully.

H. G. OLSEN,  
Chairman, N. C. A. A. Basketball  
Tournament Committee

## BOXING

In view of the fact that during 1937 the committee lost several of its members as well as the chairman and the secretary, no report of the committee appeared in the 1937 *N. C. A. A. Bulletin*; so, in order to bring the reports up to date, it will be necessary to include both the 1937 and the 1938 reports, which follow herewith:

### Meetings

The committee held a meeting on December 28, 1936, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, with five of the six members present. At this meeting the 1937 tournament was awarded to the California Agricultural College, to be held on April 1, 2, 3, 1937. The committee voted after a thorough discussion of the needed rule changes at the 1937 tournament to have a new rule book published in 1938. It also voted to bar freshmen from the tournaments and to limit those eligible to compete to regular and allied members of the N. C. A. A. At this meeting it was likewise voted to hold the tournament every year, and that any surplus money from the tournaments was to be deposited with the secretary-treasurer of the N. C. A. A. and earmarked for the Boxing Committee.

In view of the fact that only one member of the committee attended the 1937 tournament, a meeting could not be held at that time, so the only meeting held during 1937 was on December 30th, at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, at which time two sessions were necessary in order to complete the work of the committee. At this time the membership of the committee was increased from six to nine members in order to give greater representation throughout the nation. Mr. I. F. Toomey of the California Agricultural College was elected secretary of the committee. The 1938 tournament was awarded to the University of Virginia, to be held on March 31, April 1 and 2, 1938. A committee consisting of Dr. Carl Schott, I. F. Toomey, and T. M. Carruthers was appointed to handle the publishing of the new rule book. The only other important matter disposed of was the passage of a new eligibility rule which has since been modified, so is not printed here.

In 1938 the committee met during the tournament at the University of Virginia and held twelve sessions over a period of five days. A great number of matters were gone over and acted upon, and a full report made to the secretary-treasurer of the N. C. A. A., so the same are not repeated in this report. The committee awarded the 1939 tournament to the University of Wisconsin, to be held on March 30, 31, and April 1, 1939. All nine members were present at each of the twelve sessions held



during the 1938 tournament and all showed a keen interest in the welfare of the sport and were most interested to do everything possible to add to its growth among the schools in the United States.

As it was impossible to complete all of the business coming before the committee at the time of the tournament at the University of Virginia, the Navy Athletic Association invited the committee to hold a summer meeting at the U. S. Naval Academy as guests of the Navy Athletic Association. The chairman therefore called the meeting, to begin on June 21 and continue until such time as the committee was able to complete its work. All of the members assembled at the Naval Academy and six sessions were held between June 21st and 25th. The Navy proved to be a most wonderful host for the entire occasion. At this meeting a large number of matters were acted on and the new rules passed, and they are now in process of publication. A full report of this meeting has been filed with the secretary-treasurer of the N. C. A. A., so the proceedings are not repeated. The next meeting of the committee will be held during the N. C. A. A. Convention in Chicago, December 28-30, 1938.

#### *Rules*

As there have been a number of changes in the rules, we refer you to the new boxing rule book as it would require too much space to list them in this report. Your attention is called to the new eligibility rule, as well as to the new glove weights and contestants weights.

#### *Publication*

The committee is very happy to report that a new rule book is on the press and should be out by the time of the annual N. C. A. A. Convention. This new book has been assembled by Messrs. Schott (Chairman), Toomey, and Carruthers, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Hugh Riley of Pennsylvania State College Bureau of Public Information. The new book contains the latest rules, records, pictures, and articles on college boxing from every section of the United States.

#### *Tournaments*

The 1937 Tournament was held at Sacramento, California, under the sponsorship of the California Agricultural College on April 1, 2, and 3, and was a success in every way. After paying all expenses of the tournament and contestants, quite a neat sum was deposited with the N. C. A. A. treasurer to the credit of the Boxing Committee. At the tournament there were forty-one contestants from fifteen colleges located in twelve different states. The efficient manner and high plane on which the tourna-

ment was conducted was an outstanding feature of the affair, and much credit is due to the efforts of Mr. I. F. Toomey, tournament chairman, and his assistants.

The 1938 Tournament was held at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, with Mr. T. M. Carruthers as tournament chairman, on March 31, April 1 and 2, with fifty-three representatives from twenty-one colleges located in fourteen different states and the District of Columbia. The tournament proved quite successful and the committee was pleased with the manner in which it was handled. Financially it was successful, as a small sum was deposited with the N. C. A. A. treasurer after all expenses connected with the tournament had been paid. The highlight of the tournament was the formation of the Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association, with the chief purpose in mind being that of giving the boxing coaches some definite organization through which to present their problems to the boxing committee as well as to develop a closer feeling of coöperation among themselves.

#### *Miscellaneous*

The committee feels that college boxing is growing as many institutions have placed the sport on an intercollegiate basis in recent years and the various tournaments have been well attended. The annual N. C. A. A. tournament has become a very popular affair and each year brings additional entrants and interest, so it is the opinion of the committee that it is quite worth while to continue holding the tournament annually.

The 1940 Olympic Games Committees have been formed, and the following members of the N. C. A. A. Boxing Rules Committee have been appointed to membership on the Olympic Boxing Committee: W. H. Cowell, Claude Simons, O. O. Keesing, E. J. McGaw, I. T. Toomey, and T. M. Carruthers. These men will meet with the A. A. U. Olympic Committee members to elect officers and set up plans for the games the last of December.

W. H. COWELL,

*Chairman.*

#### FOOTBALL

During the past several years standing subcommittees of the Football Rules Committee have been functioning. One of the most important of these subcommittees is the one having to do with equipment. As everyone knows, equipment for the football player has become more and more armor-like in character. In 1932 your Committee made a number of new equipment regulations which were worked out in conjunction with the manu-



facturers of athletic goods. That these regulations aided in reducing injuries caused by football armor there can be no doubt, but the question is—did we go far enough into this matter.

#### *Study by Equipment Committee*

The study by our equipment subcommittee during the past year indicates that this question is perhaps the most important one facing your Committee at the present time. No radical changes in the playing rules seem necessary but the rules governing equipment may have to be changed materially.

It is a moot question as to whether football armor is not causing more injuries than it prevents. Regular equipment is bad enough but "special" equipment designed to protect some injury is often worse. Knee-braces of iron and shoulder-guards reinforced with iron, even though padded so as to apparently bring them within the law, cannot help being dangerous. Many people feel that the modern headguard not only causes injuries to opponents but, if ill-fitting, often is a menace to the wearer. Being unyielding, any shock is transmitted in a loosely-fitting headguard to the nape of the neck or frontal bones of the wearer. Then there is the modern cleat. In order that ordinary cleats may be easily exchanged for long mud cleats, it is the practice to screw them on to the sole of the shoe. If the post is fastened to the shoe and the cleat unscrews you have a naked spike to cause wicked cuts which are bad enough in themselves and carry the always present danger of infection. Cleats of certain materials, through fracture or wear, become sharp enough to inflict tearing, jagged incisions.

#### *Coöperation by Colleges and Manufacturers*

All of this furnishes a real problem. First, we must determine what changes seem necessary and then put them into effect so as to work as little hardship as possible on the manufacturers and on the colleges and schools who can ill afford to throw away a quantity of expensive equipment.

We have been contacting the colleges throughout the country and thoughtful coaches everywhere are endorsing the committee's action and expressing their feeling that this situation is one which warrants action. Records of injuries caused by dangerous equipment have been coming into us from these men whose knowledge is first hand and they are volunteering 100 per cent coöperation.

#### *Is Modern Football Armor Necessary*

In the estimation of a number of good judges, hard and unyielding substances, even if well padded, should not be used for

football head-guards, shoulder pads or thigh guards. They believe that the unyielding head-guard and shoulder guard are what make the unyielding thigh guard necessary. They argue that it is the unyielding thigh guard carried by a muscular and fast-moving leg which causes most of the injuries in tackling. Their thesis is that if all protection was firm but not unyielding, padding injuries would be greatly reduced. They admit that an occasional shoulder blade is saved by the unyielding shoulder-guard but say that for the injury saved, a dozen are inflicted. All of this is difficult to prove or disprove. The fact remains, however, that players in the days when protective devices were soft and seldom sustained serious injury. Of course, the answer to this would be that momentum impact comes oftener in the modern game and that the present-day protection is necessary. The proper answer to this debate is what your Committee must determine.

#### *Changes in the Playing Rules*

There has been a remarkable lack of suggestions for rules changes during the past season. The game in general has apparently given great satisfaction. Certainly no season has been so colorful. Scoring by both teams has been high in many games, producing lots of thrilling upsets. That the defense is not a lost art, however, is indicated by many low-score or no-score games between teams of similar calibre. The field goal which we have been told was a lost feature because of the goal posts being on the end lines has figured in a large number of games. On one Saturday four most important contests were won by a field goal. All in all there seems to be no pressing reason for much in the way of change in the playing rules.

#### *The Point After Touchdown*

Of course, there is the usual demand for the abolition of the point after touchdown, or at least the doing away with attempted conversion by a kick. The objectors claim this is too much of a one-man play. Well it is no more a one-man play than kicking a goal from the field from scrimmage. In fact, the latter generally requires a better kicker as the distance to be kicked is usually much greater. Incidentally, eliminating the point after touchdown would result in a tremendous increase in tie games which would certainly prove most unsatisfactory.

#### *Running with a Recovered Fumble*

There is some demand for returning to the rule which permitted a player to advance any ball legally recovered. This play



which for over fifty years was basic in football was eliminated for a curious reason. The Rules Committee desiring to encourage lateral passing formulated a rule in 1929 which read as follows:—"A protected backward pass is a backward pass (other than one from the snapper-back) which clearly is thrown a distance approximately two yards or more through the air. On a protected backward pass the ball, if it strikes the ground, is a free ball but dead at the point of recovery". This rule was most unsatisfactory as it was practically impossible to administer it correctly.

In 1928 the National Coaches Association met in December at New Orleans. There was not a very full representation and in any case a meeting of that sort is not properly the place to decide on what would or would not be a good rules change. Nevertheless there was a discussion on whether running with a recovered fumble was a good thing to leave in the game. Finally on a divided vote it was decided to recommend to the Rules Committee that the rule be changed so as to forbid a player who had recovered an opponent's fumble to advance it.

The Rules Committee were quick to see that this suggestion, if adopted would give full protection to lateral passing and permit the scrapping of the existing unsatisfactory lateral pass rule. So with the one exception of a pass or fumble being intercepted before the ball struck the ground, they adopted it. Thus went into the rule book a most artificial restriction which caused protests that winter from coaches all over the country. Some of these protests came from men who were not at the New Orleans meeting and some even from men who were there but had either voted against the recommendation or had forgotten that it was passed.

This regulation is like paying a man a debt you owe but saying "You cannot spend it. You must gamble with me to see whether you still have it or have nothing". Many people feel strongly that a player who has legally recovered a ball should not be prevented from advancing it. Others feel that if he falls on it, he should be restrained for his own safety, but in no other case. It is certainly true that as far as the lateral pass is concerned it does not need this added protection, for the cases where a fumbled lateral would be picked up off the ground for a gain are not numerous enough to warrant the prohibition of the most natural act in football—running towards your opponent's goal with a ball of which you are in legal possession.

#### *Officiating*

As always there have been some costly blunders in the officiating but these have been fewer than usual. Generally speaking there has been less talk in the papers this year about officials and officiating than has been the case for many years. This is prob-

ably due to a better understanding of the rules by newspaper men and also by the public; also perhaps to a realization of the difficulty of seeing from the stands the picture which unfolds itself right before the official's eyes. But whether or not the crowds "boo" and the newspapers criticize, the football officials of this country are doing a grand job and all the worthwhile coaches are helping by teaching their players to observe the rules.

In conclusion may I point out that college football is still far from being the amateur sport it should be. This is a problem which has been in the lap of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for many years. Opinions differ as to whether this problem is or is not important. Personally I think the future of college football is bound up in it. Gradually the self-respecting educational institutions will be forced to give up football because of their inability to compete on an even basis with the so-called "football colleges". Once the leaders in higher education drop the game, its doom as a college sport is sealed. I do not need to amplify this statement.

WALTER R. OKESON,  
*Chairman*

#### GYMNASTICS

The committee met in New York City, December 18, 1937. Those present were John A. Davis, Charles W. Graydon, and D. L. Hoffer. The rules were discussed in detail and the committee decided no changes were necessary.

The need for a National Collegiate Gymnastic Meet was brought out and the chairman was instructed to get the sanction of the N. C. A. A. Executive Committee. At their meeting in New Orleans the meet was assigned to the University of Chicago and the date was April 16th, 1938.

Nine schools entered from New York to California. The meet was run off without a hitch, and some very fine work done. The boys had a chance to compare work done in various sections of the country and are certain to benefit by their experiences.

Summaries: First, Chicago; Second, Illinois; Third, U. S. Military Academy; Fourth, Minnesota; Fifth, Temple; Tied for Sixth, U. C. L. A. and Gustavus Adolphus; Eighth, Washington U.

The meet was a success both from the competitive and the financial standpoint. Admission and entry fees paid the bills. The coaches recommended that a second meet be held at the University of Chicago on April 15, 1939.

D. L. HOFFER.



## ICE HOCKEY

The annual meeting was held at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 20, 21, and 22. The fine reception and hospitality extended by Colonel Devers and Lieutenant Carter are highly appreciated.

No radical rule changes were adopted, although several clarifications were effected. A list of over 300 school, college, and club teams was compiled and has been published in the Guide. It is recommended that a survey be made concerning the rules used by these teams before the next annual meeting. Slight differences still exist in the rules used by professional, Olympic, Canadian Intercollegiate teams and those of the N. C. A. A. It is the intention of your committee to minimize these differences in our rules, and at the same time maintain the game at a standard comparable to other college sports.

Continued improvement of officiating has been noted and further progress is expected through additional officials and coaches organizations, and particularly in the East by the appointment of officials by Mr. Asa Bushnell, the Commissioner of Eastern Officials.

A recess at the time of the meeting permitted Messrs. Carter, Eddy, Keller, Neidlinger, Prettyman, and Thomas to attend the organization meeting of the Olympic Ice Hockey Games Committee in New York City May 21. An article by Rufus J. Trimble on the Vth Olympic Winter Games appears in the Guide, giving the method of selecting the personnel of the team. Olympic teams have been in the past and no doubt will be in the future almost exclusively composed of college graduates. It therefore seems appropriate that the schools and colleges should make every effort to assist in financing the team's expenses for the Games at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1940.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,  
*Chairman.*

## SWIMMING

The Committee met at the time of the National Collegiate Swimming Championships held at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., March 25-26, 1938, for their annual meeting to discuss all matters pertaining to National Collegiate swimming and to conduct the National Collegiate Swimming Championships.

At the Rules Committee meeting the following were the rules changes made for the year 1938-39:

*p. 7, Rule I, Official Program and Order of Events, 4.* After "Fancy Diving" add "In dual meets where both teams have high

board equipment, the 3-meter springboard shall be used."

*p. 8, Rule II, Pool, 1.* Change the wording to conform with F.I.N.A. ruling, to read as follows: "and the height of the take-off for all races shall be 18 inches above the surface of the water."

*p. 13, Rule IV, Officials, 2.* Change the last sentence of the second paragraph "No substitution shall be allowed for any competitor after he takes his mark for any event" to read "No substitution shall be allowed for any competitor after the names have been given to the referee for any event."

In the 8th paragraph, 6th line, eliminate the rest of the sentence beginning with the word "leaves" through the words "the end" and substitute "is in contact with the mark when the preceding swimmer touches the end of the pool."

*p. 13, Rule IV, Officials, 7.* Eliminate the last three paragraphs of section 7 and transfer them as a new Section 2 to Rule VII; the present Section 2, Rule VII, to become Section 3, Rule VII.

*p. 15, Rule I, Contestants, 1.* Eliminate the words "free style" at the end of the last sentence, Section 1, and substitute "and the third man a stroke other than back or breast stroke as defined in the rules."

*p. 15, Rule I, Contestants, 1.* In the second line after the word "each", add the word "individual."

*p. 15, Rule I, Contestants, 2.* After the words "four contestants in any event", add "and no more than one team in each relay event."

A proposal to change Paragraph 4 of this rule, to permit the wearing of trunks by swimmers resulted in leaving the rule as it now stands, awaiting the result of action by the F.I.N.A. the first week in August on this same question, and it was decided if there is any change in the F.I.N.A. ruling, such change shall be incorporated in our own rules.

In the "Administrative Policies and Procedures for Conducting the National Collegiate Swimming Championships" a new section, to be numbered 13, is to be written in as follows (the present Section 13 and all succeeding sections to be renumbered accordingly):

"13. TIES.

" In analyzing and deciding ties or apparent ties, the following steps shall be taken in order:

"(a) The judges' decisions in a given heat.



- "(b) The total time of the three official watches.
- "(c) The contestant's chances for advancement shall be confined to his own heat.
- "(d) If these steps do not resolve the tie, the tied contestants shall swim another elimination race not less than 45 minutes later."

A note is to be included in Rule V, Contestants, under Section 2, following the second sentence in the second paragraph: "See Procedures, Section 13."

*p. 100, Program and Order of Events.* Under the words "Friday Night, No. 5" the word "meter" is to be changed to "yard."

*p. 100, Eligibility of Contestants, 11, (e)* should read: "Participation is limited to contestants representing institutions which hold active membership in the N. C. A. A."

The attention of the Committee was called to the following excerpt from the *N. C. A. A. News Bulletin* of March, 1938: "Our present practice permits colleges, not active members of the N. C. A. A., but belonging to conferences that maintain allied membership in the national organization, to enter contestants in the N. C. A. A. meets if the rules committee in charge of a particular meet obtains permission from the Executive Committee, or in an emergency from the President and the Secretary, to adopt such entries. The Executive Committee voted to require hereafter that a so-called 'allied' member pay to the N. C. A. A. treasury a fee of \$10 for one or more entries in any national meet. Because of short notice this rule will not be enforced in the meets held in March and April of this year."

*p. 100, Section 12, Contestants.* Insert a new sentence after the word "opened" in the 4th line, to read as follows: "Entries in the championships shall be handed to the referee of the meet before the draw in each event."

The information contained in Section 12, Contestants, under Procedures, is to be included on the entry blank.

*p. 100, Program and Order of Events, Saturday Afternoon, No. 5.* Add "Where there are flights of the fancy dive, the 400-yard relay trials shall be held between the first and second flights."

*Rule II, Section 1.* Add a sentence "It is further recommended that firm starting grips flush with the end of the pool be provided for back stroke swimming starts."

## Other Business

The Committee went on record as being unable to give its support or approval to the Intercollegiate Swimming Meet which the Long Island State Park Commission has been holding at Jones Beach.

A sub-committee of the N. C. A. A. on diving met with a sub-committee of the A. A. U. to consider changes in diving rules.

An Editorial Board, whose responsibility is the publication of the N. C. A. A. Swimming Guide, was appointed as follows:

Mr. Edward T. Kennedy, Chairman	
Mr. C. E. Forsythe and Mr. Manson	High Schools
Mr. John Miller	Preparatory Schools
Mr. Mike Peppe	Big Ten Conference
Mr. Art Eilers	Missouri Valley and Big Six
Mr. Fred Cady	Pacific Coast
Mr. Tex Robertson	Southwest
Mr. Edward T. Kennedy and	
Mr. H. G. McCurdy	Eastern
with the Chairman of the Rules Committee as a member ex officio.	

All material for the Guide is to be received not later than May 15th, so that publication may be set for not later than September 1st.

The "recommended officials" list is to be deleted from the Guide, but it is recommended that all associations and conferences create in substitution their own approved lists of officials with a view to incorporating such lists in the Guide at some future date.

Since the Rules Committee meeting in March the sub-committee on diving has carried on its work in collaboration with the sub-committee appointed by the A. A. U. and the result of their work has been not only a clarification of the diving rules for the United States but in their further meetings they are to recommend changes in the international rules which will be handed to Mr. Herbert Holm, the American representative on the International Diving Committee. This has also been the state of affairs in our swimming—our National Collegiate Committee working with the A. A. U. have had their rules change suggestions endorsed by the American swimming representative on the International Federation and he has already been able to report the acceptance of many of our suggestions by the International Federation and the assurance that he will continue to press the acceptance of the suggestions made by our body.

All in all, our swimming affairs are in a very healthy state and the only minor difficulty we seem to have to date is the difficulty in getting the Swimming Guide published early enough.



The Editorial Board rendered Mr. Kennedy, the chairman, a great deal of assistance, but evidently the time allotted at present for the gathering together of material for the Guide is too short. Heretofore the editor of the Guide has been appointed after the March meeting of the Swimming Rules Committee. It might be a better plan to set up the Editorial Board for the Guide with its chairman shortly after the Swimming Rules Committee is appointed at the Annual National Collegiate meeting instead of waiting until the Swimming Rules Committee meets in March. This would make it possible to have a great deal of work on the Guide out of the way before the end of the swimming season and would undoubtedly make it possible to get all copy in the hands of the printers before the close of the school year, affording plenty of time for the publication of the Guide by the opening of school.

### The Annual Meet

The Fifteenth Annual National Collegiate Swimming Championships were participated in by probably the largest and most representative entry list in the history of the meet. Thirty-five universities and colleges with 154 different contestants were entered, as follows:

Bowdoin	Harvard	North Western	Stanford
Brown	Illinois	Ohio State	Texas
Colgate	Iowa State	Pennsylvania	Union
California	Iowa	Pittsburgh	U. S. Military
Columbia	Kenyon	Princeton	Villanova
Dartmouth	Lehigh	Rensselaer Poly	Wesleyan
Fordham	Michigan	Rutgers	Westchester Teachers
Franklin	Minnesota	So. California	William & Mary
& Marshall	New York U.	Springfield	Yale

It was especially gratifying to have the meet held under the auspices of Rutgers University. This institution has supported N. C. A. A. swimming from the very beginning, with entries in the first meet held at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1924. The facilities and equipment were excellent, as Rutgers was able to offer the best with its new modern swimming plant.

One new intercollegiate and one meet record were established and one meet record was equalled. Albert Vande Weghe of Princeton, the National Collegiate and A. A. U. champion in backstroke, created a new intercollegiate record in the 150 yd. backstroke of 1:34.2. The Princeton team of Vande Weghe, Hough, and Van Oss, American champions and record holders as well as National Collegiate champions and record holders, established a new meet record in the medley relay of 2:54.7. Kirar of Michigan equalled the meet record in the 50 yd. free style of 23.0, established by Flachman in 1935.

Michigan swimmers were outstanding in the National Collegi-

ate individual championships and winners of the first team championship held at Minneapolis last year, and won the team title for the second time. In a stirring finish they nosed out the favorites, Ohio State, by one point.

Following is the official placing of teams and individuals for the National Collegiate A. A. swimming championships for the year 1938:

1. Michigan	46 points		
2. Ohio	45	7. Rutgers	5
3. Harvard	36	8. Texas	4
4. Princeton	22	9. Stanford	4
5. Yale	18	10. U. S. Military	4
6. Iowa	7	11. Columbia	3
		12. Illinois	3
		13. South Calif.	3
		14. Frankl. & Mars.	2
		15. Minnesota	1
		16. Pittsburgh	1
50 Yards Free Style		Ed Kirar, Michigan*	
100 Yards Free Style		Ed Kirar, Michigan*	
220 Yards Free Style		William Kendall, Harvard	
440 Yards Free Style		William Kendall, Harvard	
1500 Meters Free Style		John Macionis, Yale*	
150 Yards Back Stroke		Al Vande Weghe, Princeton	
200 Yards Breast Stroke		Richard Hough, Princeton	
1 Meter Springboard Diving		Al Patnik, Ohio State	
3 Meter Springboard Diving		Al Patnik, Ohio State	
400 Yard Free Style Relay		Michigan	
300 Yard Medley Relay		Princeton	

\* Champions who repeated.

The number of schools represented and the number of contestants entered was undoubtedly the largest in the history of this meet, or any championship meet ever held in this country, and gives evidence of the ever increasing interest in and development of the aquatic program in our schools and colleges.

Total receipts of the meet were \$1,904.22, the expenditures were \$609.84, leaving \$1,234.38 to be pro-rated among the competing teams.

A vote of thanks was extended to Directors George Little and Harry Rockefeller and to Rutgers University for their generous hospitality. Appreciation was also expressed to coach James Reilly and his staff for their conduct of what was undoubtedly the outstanding meet in our N. C. A. A. history.

The 1939 National Collegiate Athletic Association Championship meet will be held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Friday and Saturday, March 24th and 25th, 1939.

ROBERT J. H. KIPHUTH,  
Chairman.

### TENNIS

Pursuant to conversations between representatives of the N. C. A. A. and the U. S. L. T. A. held during the latter part of



1937, the annual meetings of the N. C. A. A. and the U. S. L. T. A. ratified a plan of operation whereby the National Intercollegiate Championship was to be conducted jointly by the U. S. L. T. A. and the N. C. A. A. for a period of three years beginning with the season of 1938. In addition to the change in responsibility, two other changes were incorporated under the new procedure. Instead of an open tournament as previously held, the 1938 event was conducted through the medium of eight qualifying tournaments, each tournament representing one of the eight geographical districts recognized by the N. C. A. A. The second change was the decision to play the final event on clay courts at the Merion Cricket Club, rather than on grass courts as heretofore.

These three changes caused certain unsatisfactory results and have given rise to divergent opinions. On the whole, however, it can be considered that the 1938 event was extremely successful from the standpoint of interest, nationwide representation, standard of play and financial results.

The tournament at Merion Cricket Club was a distinct success. It was held during the week of July 4th, the finals being played on Saturday, July 9th. The courts were in excellent condition, the weather was ideal, and the players and spectators enthusiastic. Due to the qualifying system there were only seventy-six entries in singles and thirty-two teams in doubles, but each of the players had, through the qualifying tournaments, already proved his right to compete, with the result that even the first round matches were closely contested, with the calibre of play extremely high. The semi-finalists in singles were Lewis Wetherell of the University of Southern California, Morey Lewis of Kenyon College, Robert Harman of the University of California, and Frank Guernsey, Jr. of Rice Institute; the finalists were Guernsey and Lewis, and the winner was Guernsey of Rice Institute. The semi-finalists in doubles were McNeill and Lewis of Kenyon College, Murphy and Murphy of the University of Chicago, Hunt and Wetherell of the University of Southern California, and Kamrath and Weller of the University of Texas; the finalists were McNeill and Lewis, and Hunt and Wetherell, and the winners were Hunt and Wetherell of the University of Southern California.

Financially, the final event at Merion was a success, resulting in a net balance of \$302 which was applied as rental for the grand stands. A detailed financial statement is attached to this report.

With respect to the conduct of the event at Merion, there appears to be only one debatable question and that is whether the tournament be conducted on grass or clay. In the preliminary discussions held during the Fall of 1937, it was unanimously felt that clay should be the surface used, because all college matches are played on a hard surface, and that with the exception of the West Coast practically all college matches are held on clay, and that the use of clay for the Intercollegiate Championship is merely providing the

players with approximately the same surface on which they have conducted their Intercollegiate matches. It is interesting, however, to realize that many of the players prefer grass surface, even though they have had no preliminary opportunity for practice.

For 1938 the N. C. A. A. committee, in addition to the chairman, was composed of three representatives from each of the eight districts, with the exception of the Eighth District and in that case four representatives. The chairman has addressed a questionnaire to each of these individuals, seeking some guidance on the debatable matters. Of the twenty-five questionnaires, replies have been received from twenty-two. In the matter of grass versus clay for the final event, twelve of the twenty-two expressed a preference for clay, nine for grass, and one was in favor of rotating both the location and the surface. Three favoring grass are from the Eighth District, and the reason therefor is that inasmuch as West Coast colleges do not play on clay, grass, being a neutral surface for all colleges, is therefore a fairer surface.

The other question which deserves most consideration in preparing future plans, and one which has evoked considerable controversy, is the matter of the qualifying tournament. In our discussions last Fall the reasons for the introduction of the qualifying tournament were, first, the fact that the open tournament in the past few years had grown to such proportions that it was difficult to conduct a proper tournament within a week's time; second, that the open tournament permitted entries of varying caliber, with the result that, generally speaking, the first several days were spent in weeding out the lesser players; third, that qualifying tournaments throughout the country, if properly conducted, would result in more interest locally and a greater number of total entries; fourth, from the standpoint of expense, it was felt that colleges would prefer to incur the lesser expense of a qualifying tournament until it was demonstrated that their players were of sufficient caliber to enter the final event, in which case the additional expense would be justified.

It can be fairly stated that the qualifying tournaments for 1938 were not a success. In fact, one of the eight districts found it impossible to hold a tournament. There appear to be many reasons contributing to the lack of success of the qualifying tournaments, some of which are as follows:

First, the fact that because the machinery was not put into effect until early Spring, the college tennis schedules had been arranged, so that it was difficult to select a satisfactory date for the qualifying tournament, because in many cases the date conflicted with college examinations or other important tournaments.

Second, the existence of certain conference championships detracted from the qualifying tournament, and in some cases colleges which did absorb the expenses of players to conference championships would not finance the expenses to qualifying tournaments.



Third, the lack of interest on the part of colleges to support the qualifying tournament.

Fourth, the failure of college authorities to insist upon their representatives completing the event. In some cases, for example, as soon as an individual had established his qualification by reaching the quarter finals he defaulted in order to play in some other tournament.

It would appear, however, that the two most serious reasons are, first, the failure to consider the qualifying tournament in arranging the college schedule and, second, the lack of support on the part of the colleges.

It is our opinion that both of these objections could easily be overcome if proper thought and coöperation were supplied by the college authorities.

In the questionnaire sent to the twenty-five members of the N. C. A. A. committee, the question was asked whether the committee members approve of the system of qualifying tournaments. Of the twenty-two replies, three failed to answer this, thirteen endorsed the qualifying system, and six favored its abandonment, returning to the open championship.

Another problem with respect to qualifying tournaments was the contention that certain districts are too large. The Eighth District, for instance, found it difficult to persuade Washington and Oregon colleges to compete, and the suggestion has been made that certain districts be permitted to sub-divide their districts. On this question fourteen replies endorsed sub-division, provided the total number of qualifiers from the entire district was not increased, four were against sub-dividing, and four were non-committal.

It would appear almost an impossibility to receive any unanimity of opinion with respect to some of these questions. Certainly the qualifying tournaments this year were not successful and without complete coöperation on the part of college authorities it is the opinion of the chairman that the qualifying tournaments cannot be made to be successful. In many cases the college authorities themselves are opposed to the qualifying tournament, in which case their enthusiastic coöperation might not be forthcoming. The study of former intercollegiate tournaments which were open to all colleges without qualifying indicates two major objections; first, that the number of entries is too large to permit the proper completion of a tournament within one week, and, second, the number of entries from the vicinity in which the tournament was held was greatly out of proportion to the entries from the rest of the country. It was this predominance of local entries which necessitated the "weeding out" process, for in most cases remote colleges would not bear the expense of sending their players across the country unless the caliber of play justified.

Therefore, in the consideration of this problem, the chairman is inclined to the opinion that perhaps the ideal solution would be to

return to the open tournament, any college being permitted to enter a maximum of four men in singles and two teams in doubles, but with a restriction on the number of entries being imposed upon the district in which the tournament is held. This would undoubtedly result in an entry list of more than one hundred, which brings up the question as to whether it would be advisable to have the inter-collegiate tournament extend over a period exceeding one week. With uncertain weather conditions, a large tournament condensed into a period of one week generally results in serious congestion during the last few days when the matches are more important, and in some cases certain important matches (for example, the doubles finals) are unsatisfactory and perhaps unfair, because of the physical exhaustion of certain players. Unless the college authorities and the clubs or colleges holding the final event would be willing to extend the tournament over a period exceeding one week, then it would not appear advisable to have an entry list which exceeds sixty-four, and in order to have an entry list restricted to sixty-four it would appear that the qualifying tournament should be continued.

It should be borne in mind, however, that this was the first attempt at an entirely new venture, and it is undoubtedly unfair to conclude that based upon one year's experiment the qualifying tournament is necessarily a permanent failure.

This whole matter as explained heretofore is quite complex, and it is the recommendation of the chairman that the N. C. A. A. appoint a small committee, not to exceed three, to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the U. S. L. T. A., to discuss the various factors and to determine what changes, if any, should be made. These changes should be made prior to October 15th so that whatever plan is to be followed for 1939 it can be made effective prior to November 1st, in order that in turn colleges can arrange their 1939 schedules with all the facts in hand.

C. S. GARLAND,  
*Chairman.*

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

##### NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at the Merion Cricket Club

July 4th-9th, 1938

##### Receipts:

Boxes	\$570.00
Season Tickets	226.50
Daily Admissions	862.00
Total	\$1,658.50
Less 10%—Federal Tax	165.85



Total	\$1,492.65
Entrance Fees	357.00
Total	\$1,849.65
<i>Expenditures:</i>	
Rental of Marquee	\$23.00
Cost of Erecting Boxes	20.50
Rental of Chairs—Boxes	33.00
Tennis Balls	177.54
Prizes	118.50
One-fifth Cost Intercollegiate Cup	31.50
Printing and Postage	227.72
Wages—Overtime only	191.71
Operation of Marquee	197.70
Dinner for Players	176.74
Service on Courts	32.45
Preparation of Courts: Top Dressing	250.00
Miscellaneous	27.61
New York Office—U. S. L. T. A.	15.08
Advertising and Banners	24.50
Total	1,547.55
Balance	\$302.10

(This balance was used to partly compensate the Merion Cricket Club for the use of their grandstands, which are gradually being paid for out of nominal profits as they occur. The usual rental charge for grandstands in this case would have been \$515.00.)

### TRACK AND FIELD

The Committee met on June 15th at Minneapolis, Minn., to discuss the rules. All members of the Committee were present: Kenneth L. Wilson, Chairman, of Northwestern University; Fred Tootell, of Rhode Island State College; Lawson Robertson, of the University of Pennsylvania; Wilbur Hutsell, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; F. P. Johnson, of Drake University; Joe E. Irish, of Colorado College; Emmett Brunson, of Rice Institute; Brutus Hamilton, of the University of California; and E. A. Thomas, of the Kansas State High School Association.

#### Rules

At the Rules Committee meeting an attempt was made to clarify the meaning of various rules by re-wording or the addition of explanatory clauses. Among the more important changes was one on the broad jump which states that "If the competitor's shoe extends over the scratch line or makes a mark on the ground in front of the scratch line while taking off, it shall be no jump but shall count as a try." The word "wooden" was deleted from the answer to the question, "Are starting blocks legal?" Another change was one specifying that the lines mark-

ing the sectors in the discus and hammer throws shall be just outside of the actual limits of these sectors so that a discus or hammer striking any part of such line will constitute a foul throw. The relay rule was changed to prohibit an incoming runner from assisting a teammate by giving him a push.

Mr. E. A. Thomas, high school representative on the Committee, gave a very interesting discussion concerning the high school associations which he represents. He stated that there was a decided increase in the interest in track and field among the high schools in America. There are many new schools which have taken up the sport and the number of competitors has increased to a marked degree. Mr. Thomas reported on the action of a special committee which recommended that the new size for the high school discus be approved. The Committee voted unanimously to accept the recommendation as the members felt that it would increase the interest in that event. It was also voted to give more space in the annual Rule Book to high school meets and records.

A long discussion was held concerning the annual Track and Field Guide. Although the Committee members have worked hard to get the results of the various meets in so that the material could be sent to the publisher early, it has been almost impossible to secure the final data until the following fall. It was suggested that the deadline for all this material be set early in July next year so that the rule book can be published and available before the first indoor track meet is held. The cooperation of all the membership is urged in this respect.

#### Annual Meet

The Seventeenth Annual Meet was held at Minneapolis, Minn., in the stadium of the University of Minnesota on June 17 and 18. Out of the guarantee of \$10,000 to cover the travelling expenses of athletes posted by the University of Minnesota, host of the meet, full first class rail fare and pullman was allowed 116 of the 169 athletes competing. Selection of the athletes was made on the strength of records turned in on meets held earlier in the season. The Selection Committee being desirous that no injustice be done any athlete who might be capable of placing in this meet and whose previous performances did not seem to justify his selection for advance guarantee of expenses, requested the University of Minnesota to set aside a portion of the original amount guaranteed so that any place winner whose expenses were not guaranteed in advance would receive the same consideration as though he had been selected. This method has been followed in the past and has proved highly satisfactory, and the Committee feels that it not only prevents errors in judgment from working any hardship on the individual athlete, but that it also encourages



colleges to send men whose expenses are not guaranteed but in whose ability to place they have confidence. This year the expenses of eighteen men were thus taken care of. The Selection Committee recommends that this method of paying guarantees to placing competitors who were not included in the original guarantee list be continued at future meets.

Two of the feature events of the meet afforded some of the finest competition ever produced in these events and the competition was productive of new National Collegiate records in both cases. In the high jump the new record of 6' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " was set by Gilbert Cruter of Colorado and David Albritton of Ohio State, who tied at that height. Incidentally, all six place winners tied the previous meet record of 6' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". In the two-mile run a desperate shoulder to shoulder stretch finish was staged by Walter Mehl of Wisconsin and Greg Rice of Notre Dame. The latter was the 1937 champion and record holder in this event, and Mehl was forced to set a new record of 9:11.4 to defeat the defending champion by a matter of two yards. A new meet record was also set in the one-mile run by Louis Zamperini of Southern California who covered the distance in 4:98.3.

This 1938 meet was the first large track meet ever held in the Twin Cities and its fine success is evidence of what can be done when careful planning and hard work on the details of the contest are given. The fine coöperative spirit shown by the newspapers, radio stations, and other publicity agencies in and about the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul produced a fine interest in the meet and this spectator interest was rewarded with a well-run meet which was highly entertaining from a competitive standpoint. The University of Minnesota, through this meet, was pioneering in track promotion on a large scale in its territory, and is deserving of considerable praise for the teamwork which it was able to inspire among the business men, the news agencies, and the members of the Minnesota alumni.

The total income from the meet was \$16,861.09 and expenditures, including expenses guaranteed to athletes, were \$16,654.43, leaving a net balance of \$206.66. This income was obtained through the sale of paid admissions to 19,543 spectators.

KENNETH L. WILSON,  
*Chairman.*

## WRESTLING

### *Annual Championship Meet*

The eleventh annual National Collegiate Wrestling championships were held at Pennsylvania State College on March 25th and 26th. All sections of the country were represented in this meet except the south. For the first time the Pacific Coast was

represented, and this is the first year that more than one team from the Rocky Mountain District has participated. The major representation in the meet was from the east, including New England, with 13 teams participating; the midwest was represented by ten teams; the southwest by three; Rocky Mountain district by two, and the Pacific Coast by one. In the total number of institutions represented and individual entries, the 1938 meet compared very favorably with most of our previous meets. The rule made two years ago by the National Collegiate Athletic Association limiting participation in all annual meets conducted by the Association to active and allied members has, undoubtedly, decreased the number of institutions represented and the individual entries. The extent to which this has affected our meet will never be known, but our experience for the past two years has established clearly the fact that we can still have a highly satisfactory annual meet with participation limited to members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This leaves, then, the only serious objection to this new rule, the fact that all annual National Collegiate meets are now National Collegiate Athletic Association championships instead of being nation-wide, open college championships as heretofore.

Oklahoma A. & M. College won the team championship again, but by a much narrower margin than in 1937. Indiana University, which finished in third place, scored only 7 points less than Oklahoma A. & M. College. Seventeen of the twenty-nine teams which participated scored points in the meet.

### TEAM SCORES

	Placement Points	Falls	Total Points
Oklahoma A. & M. _____	16	3	19
Illinois _____	13	2	15
Indiana _____	9	3	12
Southwestern Thr (Okla.) -	7	1	8
Oklahoma _____	6	2	8
Minnesota _____	3	3	6
Lehigh _____	3	2	5
Harvard _____	3	0	3
Cornell of Iowa _____	3	2	5
Chicago _____	3	1	4
Franklin & Marshall _____	0	3	3
Princeton _____	0	3	3
Iowa State _____	2	1	3
Iowa State Teachers _____	1	2	3
City College New York _____	1	1	2
Syracuse _____	0	1	1
Nebraska _____	0	1	1

The above team scores are based on 5 points for 1st place, 3 points for 2nd place, and 1 point for 3rd place, plus 1 point for each fall secured throughout the meet.



# INDIVIDUAL PLACE WINNERS

<i>118 lb. Class</i>		
1st Place	McDaniels	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	Duffy	Indiana University
3rd Place	Natvig	Iowa State Teachers College
<i>126 lb. Class</i>		
1st Place	Sapora	University of Illinois
2nd Place	Murray	Cornell College of Iowa
3rd Place	Stone	University of Oklahoma
<i>135 lb. Class</i>		
1st Place	Matthews	University of Oklahoma
2nd Place	Deutschman	University of Illinois
3rd Place	Parkey	Oklahoma A. & M. College
<i>145 lb. Class</i>		
1st Place	Henson	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	Finwall	University of Chicago
3rd Place	Linn	Iowa State College
<i>155 lb. Class</i>		
1st Place	Scrivens	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	Knight	Southwestern Thr (Okla.)
3rd Place	Loucks	Iowa State College
<i>165 lb. Class</i>		
1st Place	Ginay	University of Illinois
2nd Place	Ford	Lehigh University
3rd Place	Wittenberg	City College New York
<i>175 lb. Class</i>		
1st Place	Harkness	Harvard University
2nd Place	Olsen	Southwestern Thr (Okla.)
3rd Place	Traicoff	University of Indiana
<i>Heavyweight</i>		
1st Place	McDaniel	University of Indiana
2nd Place	Gustafson	University of Minnesota
3rd Place	Kygar	Southwestern Thr (Okla.)

## Finances

### DETAILED FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1938 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

#### Revenue—

Ticket Sales (Less Federal Tax)	\$1,558.14	
Entry Fees—86 @ \$2.00	172.00	\$1,730.14

#### Expenditures—

Awards	\$88.47	
Ticket Sellers	19.10	
Gatemen	64.35	
Ushers	44.00	
Printing and Advertisers	185.74	
Officials (Referees and Timers)	244.55	

Luncheons	193.95
Bleachers	55.14
Patrolmen	67.69

Total Expenditures 962.90

Actual Net Revenue \$767.15  
Added By: The Pennsylvania State College (To meet net gate receipts guarantee of \$1,000) 232.85

Total Net Revenue Guaranteed \$1,000.00

Donation to American Olympic Wrestling Fund 38.30

Net Amount for Refund to Visiting Contestants and Coaches \$961.64

Total Cost of Transportation of Visiting Contestants and Coaches \$2,473.18

Percentage Refund \$3,887.75

Cost of four 400 foot, 16 mm. Movie Films of Meo \$168.75

Balance from Rental of 1937 National Collegiate Wrestling Films applied on cost of above films 4.50

Net cost of 1938 Films (Paid by assessment of \$5.68 for each team participating in the annual meet) \$104.25

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### RE—1937 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE WRESTLING FILMS

#### Receipts—

Rentals—	
University of Pennsylvania	\$6.00
Appalachian State Teachers College	6.00
St. Andrews School	6.60
Total Receipts	\$19.80

#### Expenditures—

Robert Whiteside, Kansas State—Splicing and inspection of films	\$1.50
Lawlor Sporting Goods Co., Lincoln, Neb.—Repairing, cleaning, and inspection of films	8.50
Shipping case for films	5.00
Transportation of films	.30

Total Expenditures \$15.30  
Balance (Credited to cost of 1938 films) \$4.50

## Conduct of the Meet

The members of the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee take this opportunity to express to Mr. Neil Fleming, Graduate Manager of Athletics, to Mr. George Jarden, local tournament manager, and to all of the other Pennsylvania State



College representatives, their heartiest appreciation for the unlimited amount of time and energy given by all of these individuals to make this meet such an outstanding success. No detail was overlooked which might add to the smooth conduct of the meet or to the comfort of the visiting committee members, coaches, and contestants.

### *Films*

At the 1937 National Collegiate Wrestling meet, the coaches approved the making of moving pictures of the meet and payment of cost of the same by equal assessment on all institutions participating in the meet. Films were taken of the final contests only. On account of the greater conservatism and "waiting" tactics used by most of the contestants in these matches, the films were not as interesting and instructive as they would have been had "shots" been taken of the more active parts of the matches throughout the whole meet; therefore, the latter plan was used in the filming of the 1938 meet with much more satisfactory results. These films really belong to the institutions which participated in the annual meet, but the Wrestling Rules Committee was requested by the coaches to take charge of the films and to loan them to the colleges and high schools for educational purposes. These films consist of four 400 foot, 16 m.m. reels which are now available to any institutions interested in showing them under the following conditions:

Reservations for the use of the films are made by the Chairman of the Wrestling Rules Committee in the order of their receipt.

Each institution is limited to three days' use of the films and a maximum of 4 runnings.

Running of the films is limited to experienced operators.

Those institutions which helped to pay for the films may have use of them as indicated above on payment of transportation and insurance charges only.

Other institutions pay these charges plus \$5.68 rental, which is the amount which each of the institutions participating in the 1938 meet has already paid.

### *Meeting of Wrestling Rules Committee and Changes in Rules*

The annual meeting of the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee consisted of six sessions, several of them running into the "wee small" hours of the morning. All members of the committee were present with the exception of Mr. Wiggins, the high school representative. Careful consideration was given to the numerous recommendations of the wrestling coaches concerning changes in the rules of competition. Much time was

spent in discussing the present status and trends in college wrestling. It was evident to all that the present status and trend are not showing the proper development of active, aggressive wrestling and are not showing the increased interest on the part of the sporting public which we should have. In the effort to remedy the above conditions, the Wrestling Rules Committee has made a greater number of radical changes in the rules than in any previous single year. In addition, the committee has pointed out to the coaches and officials that no changes in rules can remedy the present situation without active coöperation on the part of the coaches and officials, and that the future development and interest in college wrestling are really in their hands. So long as the wrestling coaches coach and encourage stalling and the "waiting" style of wrestling and encourage the officials to countenance this style of wrestling, just so long will the development of wrestling remain at a standstill or go backward. On the other hand, the committee believes that if the coaches will coöperate with the committee in their effort to promote active, aggressive wrestling and to penalize those attempting to follow the stalling and waiting types, a bright future for intercollegiate wrestling is assured.

### *Meeting of the Wrestling Coaches Association*

The annual meeting of the Wrestling Coaches Association was held in connection with the meet. The business meeting of the Association was given over, largely, to a discussion of proposed changes in rules, most of the discussion centering around the several point systems for scoring wrestling matches which were proposed, but none of the systems received general approval of the coaches present. The trophy awarded annually by the Coaches Association to the outstanding wrestler in the National Collegiate championships was awarded to Joseph McDaniels, of Oklahoma A. & M. College. A smoker was held at the State College Country Club Friday evening, March 25th, following the evening matches. The following officers were elected for the year 1938-39: B. R. Patterson, Kansas State College, Manhattan, President; James Reed, Princeton University, Vice-President; W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Secretary-Treasurer.

### *National Collegiate Wrestling Guide*

The 1938-39 National Collegiate Wrestling Guide is a book of approximately 125 pages. In addition to the college and high school wrestling rules, it contains numerous articles of especial interest to wrestling coaches, officials, and contestants. The pictorial section contains nearly 50% more material than the previ-



ous edition and includes articles on all of the conference and wrestling association championship meets and photographs of most of the leading college and high school wrestling teams, with brief reports of their dual meet season.

The Guide may be secured from any of the A. G. Spalding Brothers Stores or from the publishers, The American Sports Publishing Company, 105 Nassau Street, New York City.

R. G. CLAPP,  
*Chairman.*

## ADDRESSES

### THE RELATION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS TO THE PUBLIC

#### I. PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, President N. C. A. A.

Today, with the holding of this joint meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association, we register, I think, an important forward step in the progress of both associations. Particularly gratifying to me is the fact that the suggestion came from the heads of the Coaches Association, and was urged by them as a means of insuring closer coöperation for the solution of our common problems in connection with intercollegiate sport. The fact that less than two years ago there were intimations in some newspapers that the two associations were openly hostile to one another renders this meeting all the more significant and encouraging. We are glad to welcome the members of the Coaches Association and hope that we may continue to work together to promote our common objects.

The general theme of our discussion this morning is "The Relation of Intercollegiate Athletics to the Public", which is a "two-way" subject including the converse statement—"The Relation of the Public to Intercollegiate Athletics". We are to discuss this relation as it affects the administration of athletics within the institution, including the coaching problems as they affect and are affected by the public, and we are to hear later today and tomorrow from outstanding speakers who represent viewpoints outside the institution.

My own remarks will be brief and general. I have no desire to launch into a detailed discussion of many of the problems that might appropriately be considered under such a subject, which have been thoroughly considered and analyzed in innumerable speeches and writings.

I am, however, deeply concerned over certain impressions and beliefs that are definitely being implanted in the public mind by the character and tone of much of that discussion. Should we not as national associations make some better organized effort to present the facts regarding our conduct of intercollegiate athletics in a way that will reach the public more effectively, in order to counteract the growing impression that the colleges are engaged in a "racket" under the guise of education; to convince them of



what we know to be true, that the majority of institutions are making an honest, sincere effort to keep our athletic programs clean, and are succeeding in very large measure; and that they are doing it, not alone for their own advantage, but to preserve the values in those programs for the public itself?

The importance of the public attitude toward intercollegiate athletics must not be minimized. Public opinion can shape the course of intercollegiate athletics for good or evil, or can destroy them entirely. The public interest in our competitive sports programs today is enormous. The total attendance at football games in the fall runs into the millions. When you add the millions in attendance at other contests throughout the year, and the millions more who today hear these contests described on the radio, the magnitude of this interest is readily apparent. I cannot bring myself to believe that this intense interest of the American people could be maintained and increased year after year in anything inherently vicious. Despite the fact that abuses have developed and still exist, our intercollegiate sports programs are fundamentally democratic programs worth fighting to preserve. Unfortunately, the abuses and evils lend themselves to dramatic and sensational treatment much more readily than our constructive accomplishments in combating and removing them. Public attention can be readily focused on the abuses, and impressions created which obscure the extent of our successful administration.

The magnitude of the public interest, supplemented and intensified by natural and traditional institutional rivalries, has created pressures both within and outside the institution. The administration of athletics is largely concerned with applying checks to withstand and offset these pressures, in an endeavor to preserve the elements of value in our competitive sports programs for the colleges and the public.

It is highly important that the public be convinced of the sincerity of our efforts in this regard, that they be correctly informed as to the nature of those efforts and the measure of their success. If there is public confidence in the administration of athletics in the large majority of the colleges, the magnitude of the public interest need not be feared. But if the attitude of the public is one of cynical suspicion, if there is widespread doubt of our sincerity, our best efforts may be defeated.

My concern is over impressions repeatedly implanted in the public mind regarding the sincerity and motives of the colleges in their administration of athletics, particularly football; by the careless or deliberate bandying of sweeping generalities in public writings and speeches; the blanketing of all institutions under broad indictments of particular abuses; the use of slogans and catch phrases with vivid implications which cannot fail to make a deep impression on the public mind, and which are used without qualification. Examples of these generalities can be found in

almost any national magazine in the fall of the year. Here are a few picked at random from the current crop:

(1) "The 'A.A.' is the Athletic Association in each college to which the institution turns over football, basketball, baseball, etc., much as the proprietor of a carnival turns over the 'hit the nigger in the head' privilege to an individual concessionaire."

Thus does the public get its impression of the principle of institutional control in operation.

(2) "Every little while the Carnegie Foundation throws a fit about all this, *but nobody does anything about it, and nobody will*"

(3) "There is not a college in the United States, excepting Johns Hopkins and one or two others, that does not subsidize athletes."

(4) "The athletic situation is a mess. Conferences are printing one rule, but actually obeying another."

While examples of any of the abuses referred to may undoubtedly be found, such statements, I submit, would not stand up against a presentation of the facts, in a substantial majority of institutions at least; but the dismaying fact is that they get over to the public and at one stroke obliterate or obscure from the public perception the constructive progress that has been made through years of earnest endeavor by associations such as are meeting here today, and by many institutions and conferences.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association was born of an intense public concern over certain trends in intercollegiate athletics, particularly in football, which threatened for a time the very existence of the game as an intercollegiate sport. In that public concern of the early 1900's, which dramatically focused public attention on certain practices then prevalent, is to be found, I think, the origin of many of the impressions dinned into the public mind today.

The current articles simply echo many of the old charges, with little attempt to measure the statements against present day conditions. Many of the charges hurled today were current then. Yet in the face of these charges, in the midst of this public concern, the representatives of the colleges and universities who met in New York in the fall of 1905 to consider the question of abolishing football as an intercollegiate sport voted by a decisive margin against such abolition, and in favor of a united effort to improve the conditions surrounding it. I cannot believe that these men lacked courage, or were actuated by selfish motives or commercialism, or were wholly in error or insincere in their belief that there were values in the game as an intercollegiate sport, to the public and to the colleges, worth preserving and fighting for. What has been the measure of our success during 33 years of endeavor? I submit that in the administration of our programs, insofar as the pressures engendered by the intense public interest



in intercollegiate sports exert themselves within the institution, the controls have been definitely set up for any institution which honestly wishes to use them. They are being used, and are effectively withstanding these pressures in the majority of American colleges and universities. So far as these pressures affect the admission, scholarship, eligibility, and participation of athletes, institutional control has been established,—there are no back-doors, there is no double standard in most of our institutions today, and these facts should not be obscured from the public by a barrage of misleading generalities. We should be better able to make that progress clear to the public.

There are certain pressures, however, which exert their greatest force outside the institution, which are much more difficult to counteract. Some of them are exerted both internally and externally, though whether they prevail within the institution depends largely on the willingness of the institution to apply the controls. They are wrapped up in such expressions as "subsidizing", "proselyting", "commercialism", "football is a business", which are bandied about in sweeping generalizations which besmirch all institutions indiscriminately. There is little attempt at definition of these terms, and little agreement among the definitions attempted, but the impression has been definitely implanted in the public mind that the colleges generally are engaged in intercollegiate athletics, particularly football, solely for financial gain; that their eagerness for money leads them to countenance, or even promote, practices which their own rules condemn.

I have no desire to minimize the seriousness of these problems. But I protest the intolerance of much of the discussion of them. "Let our discussion be restrained, and related to facts."

I deplore the impression frequently conveyed that the student, seeking to become a doctor, lawyer, or engineer, and the athlete, are two distinct species, and never by any chance combined in the same individual; that the boys on our teams are scholastic morons, when every survey made on the subject of the scholarship of athletes disproves it; the impression that no one ever does anything about the problems of subsidizing and proselyting; that no one ever will, because no one wants to. Is the work of Palmer Pierce, Charles Kennedy, John Griffith, Frank Nicolson, and all the able men who have labored with them, evidence that no one wants to do anything about them? There may always be institutions which do not want to conform. The lines are becoming more sharply drawn every year. The members of each group may be forced to consider the question of playing only within their group. It is highly important to the members of the associations meeting here today that these distinctions be made clear to the public.

There is no stability for the coach in the public conception of "football as a business". It may cost him his job. While the

phrase is sometimes used to justify the payment of large salaries to the coach, it is more frequently used to justify the attitude which demands the firing of the coach for failing to produce a winning team. The stability of the coach's position depends upon the public acceptance of coaching as, in every true sense, a profession. This in turn depends upon a recognition of competitive athletics as an integral part of education, a conception which has brought in recent years the development of schools of physical education, and a demand that coaches and athletic directors "have more than athletic experience; an understanding of the whole health movement, and as good a general education as any other member of the faculty."

That there is a business side to intercollegiate athletics, requiring organization, and the application of business principles, is necessarily true, just as it is true of the purely intellectual activities of the colleges. These things are essential whether there is any profit involved or not. With regard to the profits from football, many of the public impressions, are, I think, very much at variance with the facts. Out of some 1000 institutions above high school rank in this country which play football, not more than 50 or 60 show a profit from their sports programs at the end of the year. In some instances the lack of profit may be due to excessive football expense, but this is not true in the majority of colleges playing the game. There must be something beside financial gain motivating the colleges, for in the majority of institutions playing the game it either barely breaks even, or is run at a loss.

In those instances in which profits do accrue, they are by no means always due to deliberate promotion, but frequently to institutional size, prestige, location, and traditional rivalries which insure large attendance. In most instances, I submit, the funds have been properly administered and have made possible the development of physical training programs which the public itself has demanded in recent years, from which all students benefit,—programs which would otherwise have had to be omitted, or provided for by taxation or tuition fees. Provided the athletic programs of the colleges are kept within limits which make them in fact and truly incidental to their intellectual activities, such programs may, I believe, properly be supported by athletic receipts, releasing other funds for general use. But where athletic receipts are relied upon to support the institution outside the field of athletics, or to support an over-elaborate athletic plant, staff, and program, the tail is definitely wagging the dog. Some institutions which made those mistakes have since corrected them. That intercollegiate athletics, including football, can be kept incidental, even when athletic receipts are high, and substantial profits accrue, has, I believe, been demonstrated in many of the leading institutions of the country. The fact that some institutions have



made football a business does not justify the blanket charge of commercialism against the colleges. The facts in this regard should not be obscured from the public.

The charge that the colleges countenance practices which their own rules condemn is the most serious one made. The terms "proselyting" and "subsidizing" are most frequently used in this connection. It seems to be assumed in some quarters that all that is necessary to solve these problems is for the colleges to announce their disapproval of the practices and to stand behind the announcement. Without that, of course, we will get nowhere with the solution, but it is only the foundation upon which the solution must be built. The best intentioned and most courageous institution may be the victim of underhand practices, because the pressures engendered by the rivalries and public interest at this point operate mostly outside the institution. To the extent that they do operate within the institution, the solution is clearly in the hands of the colleges, and depends solely on their willingness and courage.

So far as the giving of aid by the institution is concerned, most colleges, I believe adhere strictly to the principle that no aid should be given to athletes, whether from athletic funds or any other source, except when such aids are available to all students upon the same terms. Certainly a clean-cut line can be drawn between institutions which adhere to that principle and those which do not. That line at least can and should be made clear to the public, for in my opinion the fate of football as an inter-collegiate sport depends in large measure upon whether the public accepts or repudiates that principle.

When it comes to the giving of such aid by others, outside the institution, the problems are immensely more complicated—both as to definition and control. It must be conceded that some such aid may be legitimate, and that a denial of it, merely because the recipient is an athlete, would be an unjust discrimination against the athlete. On the other hand the argument sometimes made that restrictions should not be imposed on the giving of aid to athletes because none are imposed on the non-athlete attempts to prove far too much. Restrictions on the giving of aid to athletes not imposed on non-athletes are necessary because of conditions affecting the athlete which do not affect the non-athlete. The pressures engendered by institutional rivalries and the intense public interest tend to give to athletic ability a sale value if a price is available. It is making that price available that we oppose, because of its demoralizing effect upon the student athlete and sports in the colleges. Sport on that basis is no part of education, however legitimate it may be otherwise.

If that principle is to prevail, however, it must have the sympathetic support of the public. The public must be informed as to the reasons for our position in this matter, and convinced of

their soundness. We must be certain that restrictions in our rules are fair, and not positive discriminations against the athlete. They must be effectively enforced. This requires an adequate organization for acquiring the information essential to their enforcement, which can best be provided through conferences and associations. If there is basis for criticism of our efforts at this point, it is in the fact that in some instances conferences and institutions have not been as aggressive as they might be in ascertaining the facts. Any feeling that the colleges have fallen down on this matter is not based so much on the belief that the colleges generally are themselves engaged in subsidizing as on the belief that it exists,—that the colleges know it exists,—but have been content to rest upon their own official non-participation; that they should more aggressively extend their control outside the institution.

The public can, I think, be made to understand and appreciate the complexities of the situation, the fundamental soundness of our objectives, and the sincerity of our efforts to solve these problems, if the fact that in some institutions both the rules and their enforcement are lax or lacking is not continually held out to the public as typical or universal.

Persistent and intelligent criticism we must have, from within our own ranks and from the public; but the confidence of the public in our administration of athletics should not be undermined or destroyed, and the progress we have undoubtedly made in that administration obscured, with flat generalities, slogans, and catch phrases, used for oratorical or journalistic effect. We should, I submit, be better organized to present the facts effectively to the public.

## II. MR. HARRY A. STUHLBREHER, President Football Coaches' Association

The trustees of the Football Coaches' Association are happy that we have again this joint meeting between the National Collegiate body and our own organization. They have asked me to represent the football coaches, and I didn't like the task, but they sold me on the idea that I, as a quarterback at one time, had received a reputation for calling the right play at the right time, and probably could handle this situation. It can easily be seen that football coaches, too, can be misled by some glamorous reports that probably are not justified, and I laugh when I think of never making a mistake in shooting a boy through a weakness when the weakness cropped up.

The thing that has always bothered me over a period of years



is that the one time that I thought that I did use good judgment, while playing at Notre Dame, went unnoticed, untalked of, or unseen, and I believe that, in order to bring out my point, that experience bears repetition.

It so happened that we were engaged to play Nebraska, and, as you remember, Nebraska was quite a headache for us at Notre Dame, having defeated us two years out of three. Some of you people have seen their teams; others have heard about them. In all my life I have never seen such big, fast material—boys that can really operate well. I can remember that up to the time when we went out to pay them a visit we were undefeated, and having come up to our last game we felt that probably we were going to go right on through and end up with an unblemished record. These Nebraska boys, as you remember, at that time had a boy who was champion high jumper of the Middle West. Under ordinary circumstances football coaches would have had him playing in the fullback position, but at Nebraska he was only a tackle; and there was a reason for that, because they had track men on their team, one of whom until a couple of years ago held a world record—a nice big boy, two hundred pounds, and he carried his track activities onto the football field. But the fellow who gave us most of the difficulty, and the one who stands out in my mind, was a big 214 pounder, by the name of Dave Noble. The score at the time of this play was nothing to nothing, and Nebraska had the ball on our 32 yard line. Dave Noble's signal was called, and he answered the call. He came off tackle with a blast. What happened to our tackle and end I don't know—they haven't said much about it. Elmer Layden was backing up the line, and he put in a fine scramble, but Dave kept on coming. Jimmy Crowley was playing left halfback, and you people who know Jimmy will appreciate the fact that he had an answer for everything. He did in this case, too. He said he was busy! They have a tradition at Nebraska that they don't try the fancy stuff; they just bear down and enjoy seeing the whites of your eyes. Well, I saw these big pistons coming after me—drivers that you wouldn't believe in unless you noticed them first hand—and I had to make a decision. I had to live up to the tradition of the Notre Dame quarterbacks following all of these publicity releases. "They call them right. They never make a mistake." I said to myself, "Dave, you were good enough to get away from the other ten Notre Dame fellows. You go on and score your touchdown." And he did! That was the first touchdown, and they defeated us two to one. But where the good judgment comes in is this. I was a sophomore, and I played the next two years, and as a result of having played those years it was my good fortune to become a member of the coaching profession and be here with you today. So that only goes to show that a lot of things can be misleading, and I only hope that maybe I can

contribute some little thing from our standpoint that may be beneficial to all of us.

You have all had the question asked of you, "Would you rather coach or work?" Also it has been put to you that coaching is a good life,—three months in the fall, and that's all. You take vacations, you play golf, and then bring yourself around to duties that might occur later on. The public probably has rightly gotten that impression from years ago. It used to be the custom of the seasonal coach to function for his institution only during the fall term. After that, probably he did divorce himself from the institution, returning for spring practice not so much because he was particularly interested in that practice or its development, but because the other fellow was doing it and he might be criticized for not doing the same thing.

And, too, it has been recorded that the coach in that day, to be successful, was the fellow who could chew, talk, and expectorate, all at the same time; the fellow, probably, who had the greatest command of profanity and could use it to advantage; who operated with a black-snake whip in creating fear in the boys, making them do unheard of things. Of course a change in that opinion hasn't been helped out any when we notice during every fall pictures that are appearing in our publications depicting the coach as one of those hard-nosed, rough-spoken individuals, who has been built up through tradition over a long period of time. The public, to a great extent, has come to believe a lot of these things.

But there has been a big change made, and it would be farthest from my thought to offer a defense of football coaching, because I believe that you offer defenses when your conscience bothers you. I am sure that we are all of the same opinion,—that our positions are wholesome, that along the way there are some contributions made, that we are carrying out functions that are necessary in educational schemes, and that we are not, as a lot of people would like to have you believe, trying to supplant the academic part of an institution, but rather that we feel that our departments are complements to the academic field,—that we offer an outlet and a variation for education. So I am not going to talk about putting our shoulders in the air and sticking out our chins and saying that we are holier than thou, but I am just going to state a couple of facts, observations that I have made, and probably you have, too.

More and more we are doing more indirect coaching. The little time that we spend on the practice field does not begin to compare with our duties that are performed elsewhere. This thing has become pretty tremendous, and when everything is even and working down the so-called alley in our behalf, it is difficult enough at its best. In order to get this evenness you have got to have a meeting of minds, and the meeting of minds is brought



around through salesmanship. We have to sell our boys—we know that—sell them on the idea that what they are doing is right and that they are going to enjoy doing something constructive. We have got then to sell our student bodies and our faculties and our alumni and friends, because, inasmuch as they have all become so vitally interested, we can very easily miss a cog in the wheel if one of these sections happens to cross fire and causes in turn a lot of concern, because our boys associate with all of these people, and if they see a condition in a good frame of mind, that makes our coaching more simple. In that indirect method it all comes back to the point that when we do spend this little time in preparing them for the all-important games, they are going to function better, more clearly, and they will act on the spur of the moment and do the things that are expected of them in that very, very brief period of judgment.

Now, to an extent, a lot of people have tended to criticize the coach's function in traveling around here and there in order to do something for his institution. They have said he has only got one thing in mind, and that is to see boys and get them interested in coming to his institution, when in reality that hardly enters into the case at all. You people know that, since the innovation of this selling, of this "barking for business" tour, it hasn't been an easy thing for the football coach,—that going about continuously to do your duty has been probably one of the most difficult things asked of you. It would be much easier to remain at home, to rest, to enjoy your family. But now everybody is out all the time, and enjoying it. We are enjoying it because we are coming in contact with people who seem to be interested in what we are doing, or they wouldn't invite us to their gatherings, and, in turn, we feel that if we can leave behind something that is going to be beneficial to a group of young fellows or a group of old people, then we are carrying out a valuable function.

But, in turn, I suppose this has helped to build the football game into a sort of big thing, so that a lot of people like to see it, and as soon as it becomes that, naturally we encounter difficulties. We open ourselves to some additional criticisms, and one of those is that there must be something wrong when you see anywhere from fifty to a hundred thousand people enjoying a game. They don't use the word "enjoying," of course. The game is getting out of hand, it is getting unwieldy, it is getting too large, and we have to cut it down,—we have to give the game back to the boys. It has become a spectators' affair, and that is not good. We all know that, outside of some few innovations, some improvements as time goes on in our dealing with the more intelligent boy (that more intelligent boy performing a lot better than he used to), that game down there is very little different from what it was when five or six or ten thousand people were

enjoying it. What is up in the stands has changed, not so much what is down on the field.

But my impression would be that if more people are getting this thrill out of seeing these boys compete, that is an endorsement of football rather than a criticism. But there is the old saying, "All of these people can't be wrong," and you do hear those rumors drifting about.

Then, of course, with these people taking additional interest, and more of them, it causes conversation, and keeps on generating and getting larger, and there seemingly is the point brought out that they know more, and as a result are in a position to criticize more severely and more accurately, and to me that is one of the biggest problems that the football administrators have to handle today. The spectators are quick to pick out the fault of this boy and that one and another one, and do it hurriedly without one ounce of thought, and they burn up with dynamite and in no uncertain terms, failing to take into consideration that a lot of things probably were involved.

But what is more important—and it is an old, trite saying—is that we don't care as football coaches if they make mistakes, so long as they are trying something. We do care if they make mistakes not trying. And what is a little more important than that is that the father wouldn't criticize his own son for doing a thing like that, yet he can't make himself believe that that boy is probably somebody else's son.

And on and on it goes. And of course the athletic administrators—all of us—have helped to encourage that, because long ago we came to the conclusion that people are not interested—nor is it justified—to see a heavyweight fighter go into an affair with one of the fly-weight division, but every Saturday there is such a contest of major importance. We enjoy it, the boys enjoy it, and so do the spectators enjoy it more, and in that type of contest more of these mistakes, so-called errors, are going to crop up, naturally, because things are not going to be so easy going. You have got to go the hard way, and a person can't be perfect all the way along. But we are willing to chance that, and the thing that occurs to me is that there should be some way by which we could make these people understand that the boy is trying to do well,—that the last thing he wants to do is to make a mistake,—because his responsibility is tremendous, and he knows it. And maybe it's not too bad a thing, as long as our boys are taught not to crumple under it; and I haven't seen, or I can't recall, any boy having his back broken as a result of this criticism that is offered him. They are pretty big boys. They stand it in good shape. If we have to choose between over-enthusiasm and none at all, I believe we would take the former, and probably will have to suffer the consequences.

Now it would seem that the spectator is the only one that is



wrong. Oh, no! We have made and do make mistakes, and lots of them, and we can all, as football coaches, stand improvement. This improvement is gradually coming, because our positions are more permanent, due to the fact that we are members of the faculty and not seasonal coaches,—that we are a part of the scheme,—and if our authorities know that we are attempting in our turn to do what is right, that is about all that can be expected of us. And yet, because of this constant fear of losing a job, that has been built up, too, over a long time, we probably are inclined to defend ourselves once in a while a little too quickly. We probably look for an out, and say that, well, it was just one of those things. Let me give this example.

An opponent, through some very deceptive running, beyond the line of scrimmage pulls one of your men out of position and scampers for a touchdown. Because we have to watch the smallest detail, probably our first thought is to criticize our own boy for having been caught out of position. Or if an opponent passes and gets behind him, we'll say, "Why is it that he let the opponent get behind him?" And yet in the same breath, that is what we are attempting in our build-up to have our boys do to the opponent, and just as soon as it does occur: "A good play, a fine bit of work! It probably brought us the ball game and helped us out tremendously." But if in the same way our boys happen to slip, we say they don't come up to the mark as we would expect them to, and as a result the opponent defeats us. If they have been doing well for the last couple of weeks, we say they have reached their peak, that this is the after-effect, that the mental power is a little lacking.

Now that is offering a defense immediately. Wouldn't it be a whole lot better to make all of these corrections within the walls? Give the other fellow his due. After all, the better team on any day always wins, and instead of using the other argument out of it, let us say, "All right, they deserve it. It's their ball game. We weren't down; they were up. They played enough ball to win this game." I would say that is one of the things that we have got to be careful of.

Here is another very important point, I think, because it is constantly coming up, consciously or unconsciously, from our standpoint, and I know we all try to guard against it all the time. You have heard the constant argument about the relative importance of the backfield and the line, and there is not a football coach living that wouldn't take the line first, and he will say so. If given the choice of either, he will take that front wall. They are the ones who play the football; they are the ones who go unheralded, to be sure, in most cases, but they do their job and do it with a sacrifice, because they are not receiving the applause that is accorded to the boy who happens to have the ball in his arm. We'll take the case of Zuppke and Red Grange. It is true

that Red Grange was aided to a great extent by his men. They got him through the line of scrimmage; they got him past the secondary problem. But any number of times, because of his own individual ability, on which he capitalized, he was a great aid to his team, and he did unheard of things—probably brought a gain, a touchdown, a victory. And sometimes secretly, and sometimes not too secretly, there would be a little gleam in the eye of Zuppke when Grange's name was mentioned. I think that's natural.

And you have the same case with Davey O'Brien and Dutch Meyer, of Texas Christian. O'Brien is a little boy who has overcome a lot of handicaps—a hundred and fifty pounder,—and we all know that when you get those 210 and 220 pounders coming after you, especially when you are forward passing, you can't avoid getting some dirt on your face during the afternoon—they are going to be after you. And yet he comes through unscathed and is a great player because he doesn't get rid of the ball in fear, but he lets them come all the way on, and at the last moment, still retaining his coolness, he gets it away and as a result he performs very nobly—for Texas Christian. Even though we try to guard ourselves against this feeling, sometimes when we are caught in an unguarded position it crops out.

You probably remember the experience a couple of years ago when Minnesota went to Seattle to play the University of Washington. They stopped off in Montana to practice, put up at a hotel there over night, and during the course of the evening during their sleep fire broke out. Bernie Bierman, a typical coach, a sensitive sleeper, smelled the smoke and dashed out into the corridor immediately, still half asleep probably, got all the boys out into the hall, operated with organization and with dispatch, and said, "You backs go down the elevators. You ends take the stairs. And you linemen, you jump out!" In most cases I believe we do—we have to—watch ourselves very, very carefully, and those are just a couple of the things that do crop up amongst ourselves, and which I think we are all trying to overcome, and to do justice where justice is expected.

No, we don't have to offer any defense, despite the fact that a lot of people are advocating socialized football, and making every attempt probably to add an "ism" to our grand sport. We don't have to fear that, and neither do we have to defend it, because that is what they want. They desire that we come out in our verbal outcries continuously to uphold our end, because I am of the opinion that they operate on very much the same theory as does George Cohan. "Talk about me, for or against, as long as you mention my name." That would be indicating the fact that when these articles do appear, there is an acuteness and a smartness employed. These writers appreciate the fact that there is a dead period between the close of the football season and the



opening of indoor sport, that there is a need for something in the sport pages,—comment back and forth,—that that is the time to strike, and not strike with the ordinary thing but strike with something unusual; and football being successful, being the important game that it is, they pick that out because they know it will get an audience, and, being of the day, they are looking for a key, an appeal, a catchword, and it doesn't make any difference whether it is thirty dollars every Thursday, or whether it is a dollar down and a dollar a month. It can be ten cent football—not free, but ten cents—free is out!

But as I say, that is perfectly all right. That is an opinion, and as long as our consciences don't bother us, as long as our institutions feel that we are doing the right thing and making every attempt to do it, I don't think we have too much to fear from that. That is the reason I have not tried to talk from a defensive standpoint, because it is not necessary. When the day comes we will have to do it, and we will do it willingly.

We football coaches all enjoy our positions. We have so many interesting experiences that count heavily, and that is one of the things that makes for us the appeal, that keeps us alive and keeps us active, and probably we in our turn attempt to give all we can. And if a person says, "You must be crazy to be a football coach!", our answer usually is, "You don't exactly have to be crazy, but maybe it helps a little." But that is said solely in jest, because our compensation comes in so many different ways. And probably I could no better explain our feeling in having this opportunity to work under our authorities, to work with our boys, to develop the pleasant associations, the deep-rooted associations which leave indelible imprints on our memories over a long, long period of time, than to repeat to you Victor Hugo's legend, The Juggler of Notre Dame. As you know, each spring in Paris they have a national holiday. On this holiday all of the natives go to the Notre Dame Cathedral, and put down in front of a statue their wares. If they happen to be bakers, they put bread or something else of that sort there, and offer it up; if a shoe-maker, a pair of shoes—all the way along the line, something from their art. There was famous a juggler who operated in a certain court. He was very good in his work and as a result made a pretty fair living. But at this particular period not much was forthcoming, and he went into the cathedral, went away back in a far corner, an obscure spot so that no one would see him, and saw all of the people offering their wares. They went out, and he went up in front of the statue and put on his juggling act, and at its conclusion bowed his head—and the statue, in turn, bowed its head, too.

### III. MR. W. BRANCH RICKEY, Vice-president St. Louis National Baseball Club

I have a very keen sense of sympathy this morning with a good many of you. I haven't had a good year, and there isn't anything that better qualifies men to have sympathy with each other. You know what the word means. It comes from "syn"—that's a Greek word meaning "with"—and "pathos"—a word that means "to suffer," I think. To suffer with a fellow! If you happen to be sick, you know what it is. Some of you have had bad years. Not all of you have had good years. We know that you can't all have good years, if you are registering from the basis of victory, certainly, and in professional games it has to be registered there, and it is the point of departure in this discussion this morning.

We know that the tenure of jobs in professional sport is largely dependent upon what is known as victories,—what we know as the winning season. You have it in the field of intercollegiate sport and in amateur sport. I have attended the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the employment of a number of men identified with the universities and colleges. A number of them have had those twenty-five years of identification with the same school. It is a splendid thing, of course. There is a rapid turnover in a good many institutions in football coaches, and directors of athletics occasionally.

Now this morning there has been a presentation here of a viewpoint. There must be some reason for asking me here again this year. It must be the sense that I might strike not exactly a discordant note, but a varying viewpoint, perhaps different. I think Professor Owens' presentation was one of idealism. It was splendid. I don't know that I can pick out any one sentence wherein I might disagree with him. I subscribe to the oughtness of his address, the substance of it.

I heard a person in a very enthusiastic audience make a speech on pacifism. It was utterly pacifistic. There wasn't any question about whether under any circumstances anybody should go to war. I don't know that I can find fault with the oughtness of anything there, but I know from the practicality of it that it doesn't work out that way.

I heard a boy—a man—a splendid mind, a scintillating mentality, I think—make a speech the other night. He had just recently been elected to the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange, and he made a speech on how to reorganize the New York Stock Exchange, and he believed that the same methods that have been employed to bring that organization favorably before its members, and ultimately, he hoped, before the public, could be employed in the adjustment of difficulties between labor



and government and capital. It was a fine address, and he may be right. He went upon the assumption that there must be a common purpose in the minds of all adversaries in any controversy, and that then, if certain methods were employed, you would come out with a common viewpoint. It was a very lovely solution. Another stand that the gentleman took following that meeting was that the same principle could be applied to international relations, so that war would be no more and nations would sit about a table and discuss their various difficulties and come out without war. That was a very beautiful solution, and a proper method, all on the assumption that you can have a common purpose.

I doubt if you have that in your colleges. But assume that in a peace program, in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, in international relations, you can define a common purpose and have it in mind as an objective to reach. I doubt if you will ever reach a common definition. It will result in mergers, in abstractions. Peace! What is peace? What is peace at any price? There is no peace at any price. Will you sacrifice honor instead of the shedding of blood? Will you change the texture of your integrity to save a life, nationally speaking, or personally? You can't come to a common purpose in international relations. You might adjust it peaceably and quickly if you could. I doubt if you could do it in local government today, when within one of the parties there is not a common objective, when a part of one of the parties may possibly have in mind the destruction of a part of the other party, or all of it. I don't know whether we are dealing quite with things as they ought to be this morning, or a little indeed with things as they are.

The President of North Carolina University, Dr. Graham, went pretty far a couple of years ago in advocating the restriction on eligibility of football players, baseball players, basketball players of that college. I don't know how far that has gone now and what the reaction to it has been. I know other things. Different conferences have adopted different rules. The Southeast Conference, I think, is frankly and candidly on a more open, a more liberal basis, possibly, than some other conferences. Some conferences undertake to superintend, to supervise their observances and enforcements. I haven't any doubt this morning but what the administrative authorities in most of our colleges are doing a genuine piece of work—fine integrity, fine purpose, fine effort—and I haven't any doubt but what the great public, by and large, unjustly criticizes a great number of colleges and universities. Of course they do. They are not informed on the facts. The whole program of getting the facts before the public is a fine thing, but you must, I think, remember that, in the presentation of all of the facts, there may be facts that you in your particular university do not know about, or there may be

some facts in your own university that you as an administrative officer of the university do not know about. You can't afford to be fish in a little puddle, thinking that the whole world is made of water. Maybe it isn't. A prominent official of one of the professional baseball clubs, a major league club, made this statement the other day. There isn't any question but that he is well authorized to make the statement—it should be perfectly authentic. He said they didn't have 150 boys in the colleges signed up in major league contracts—they had only eighty! Another club had 150, he said. When an official of the other club was told about it he was very resentful. He said he didn't, he had only 78. One of the baseball clubs that usually employs 35, I think, in the colleges and universities of this country, said it wasn't true,—they didn't have that many, nowhere near that many; but if you would take in the various employees and coaches it would run over that number.

I do not say that it isn't right. I am not entering into the wrongfulness or the oughtness of the overlapping in employment between professional sport and amateur sport, so to speak. I am simply trying to put a finger on the facts of what is happening that has caused this overemphasis in the public mind of what they think is happening in the colleges and universities. It may be that through inadvertence the bad practice, the bad purpose, in a few colleges and universities can color, falsely color, incorrectly color the whole set-up of the universities and colleges in this country toward their own sport.

Professor Owens put his finger on the point when he said that he thinks the future of intercollegiate sport depends upon the public's coming to observe the principle that the athlete in college shall have no more help given to him than the non-athlete,—that he shall be indiscriminately treated,—and of course that is almost exactly in line with the Association of Colleges' rule, if I understand it correctly; that if the number of scholarships given to athletes in a given college is up above the percentage of those given to non-athletes, that college comes under dire criticism; it is not to be permitted. Well, I think that is a fair statement of it. Do all colleges have that in mind? Do you all agree upon that common purpose? Do you all agree upon enforcement of it? Do you all agree upon respect for it? That is profound. That is essential.

It is an easy thing to pass legislation and think that with the crystalization of the sentiment of a group you have now accomplished your end. That was the whole trouble, for instance, with the Eighteenth Amendment, when the educating process stopped and set back and stultified the whole movement in the cause of temperance, how many years nobody knows. I don't think you can pass legislation here. You have to have the tomtoms beating a constant tune of the thing you believe in and what you are



going to do about it. You have to believe that all college athletes have an amateur spirit, and an amateur standing, and are indeed amateurs. Now they are not, some of them, and you know as well as I do that in the practice of a large number of colleges and universities they are not—not through the fault of your board of control, or your board in charge of the eligibility of players, or through your president, although I have in my file this moment a letter from the president of an accredited college in this country stating, "Bill Jones, living at such-and-such town, would like to come to my college. If you will send him to college for the four years"—it is not said in that language, but it can't be said any more directly than he said it—"if you will send this boy to my college for four years, I will see to it that he will get into your profession when he graduates. I have talked to his father about it and his father is quite in agreement on this plan."

Now, gentlemen, that may not be shocking to you, and yet that sort of thing goes a long way in the application of professionalism to colleges. That is an unthinkable thing, and that and other things like it were brought up in the conferences of professional baseball in considering the rule that is before us about not taking any player from a college until the class with which he entered has graduated. In those considerations there were two exceptions, one being the application of the old one-year residence rule, whereby the boy had to stay out of baseball one year if he quit college, and the other permitting a boy to go in immediately if he flunked out or if he had dependents or for any other good reason. When the question came up as to who was going to pass on those exceptions, these things came up. Finally it was referred to the athletic board itself, or to a committee appointed by them. That thing is in the making. That thing is going to come to pass.

Professional baseball wants its game put back in the hands of the colleges, but it wants the colleges to feel that this game belongs to us and that nobody can interfere with it. You say we are selfish about it. Certainly we are selfish about it. The waning of high school baseball and college and university baseball is a threat to the foundations of the professional sport. The tendency in America is toward professionalism. There are other reasons besides our invasion of the sacred precincts of the colleges for its impairment: the season and other things—it doesn't pay its way. It is an ideal game, a perfectly ideal game, but it has gone out of American life in some of the colleges and universities; in the high schools, too. It is a game that ought to be retained in spite of professionalism, and that will exist. If it is to retire from the public sport stage, professional baseball shall have no part in the cause. We shall get out of the picture and restrict ourselves from having anything to do with an undergraduate. We can do it, and it has been proposed to extend it so far as not to allow us to employ men who are in the athletic departments of colleges and

universities as scouts. I think that rule will be passed eventually, with perhaps some modifications here and there.

Certainly the tendency of all sports in this country, in my opinion, is toward professionalism. You have to deal with it. You have a hard time to keep away from that: the drive made upon you by the alumni and by the public—to win, to win, to win—the precarious tenure of your coaches' contracts, the continuous turnover if you don't win—the very unjust, unfair criticisms made of you continually. I think in professional sport we outdo you sometimes in our fairness to employees. We sometimes take a man who finishes in last place and put him in charge of a team. We have our changes, too, in clubs, but I have managers that have been with me since I have been in baseball—twenty years. We know what they can do. We have a sense in America of that, and, in the cycle of winning and losing, we know that the approval of the public will come and go largely as you win or lose.

I think the colleges undertake to do that, but you have to fight that tendency toward professionalism. Your athletic directors are prone, possibly, here and there, to say that the coaches are responsible for it. The coaches know that the athletic director has the final say as to how these men come to college, and has a greater knowledge than they have. I think your problem is one of your own making. Don't you misunderstand the swing of this pendulum, gentlemen. This criticism of the public, unfounded as it largely is, is a definite swing of the pendulum. In these articles that may be written, where they inadvertently refer to unnecessary things, to things that they can't quite defend, don't jump too much upon the careless statement of ten cent football or some other unnecessary remark in the article so as to miss the point of it all. Professor Owens recognizes it. It has no place in the educational system if it transcends, instead of being subordinate to the college itself. In spite of the attitude of the college professor that I referred to, and perhaps some others along the line, I doubt if the pendulum has swung so far that way that it is going to stay there and that you will not have a reaction to that principle. Read President Hutchins' article in the *Saturday Evening Post*, and read a great many other articles. I would rather see intercollegiate sport in this country control itself, impose its own restrictions, than to suddenly come to the revolutionary moment when the administration of this or that college is followed by the outstanding reaction, perchance, of some outstanding university, or three or four of them, taking what to me appears to be an unnecessary, a radical step, but establishing a sort of vogue, if you please, that will be followed generally. I think it is well for the college coaches to feel that they had better see the direction in which the thing may be going.



I don't think that we ought to pay a lot of attention to the glittering generalities of criticism, either. I think there is an indulgence in loose talk about violations and transgressions in good sportsmanship. But I will say this to you, I think safely, that if you do not have the power to liberalize your present rules and make practice and rule conform in all your colleges—not just in yours, or in yours, where you are lily white and pure as gold, not just in yours where you are on a high plane and perfectly sound,—but in all your colleges; unless you are going to give a committee the power to make a survey and a report and to find out what colleges do and do not conform, and refuse to have interplay within those groups until there is a cleaning up if there are such colleges; so long as you do not have the power to change your rules to conform with your practice in your college or university, just so long, Mr. Coach, Mr. Athletic Director, Mr. Anybody, just so long you do not have the power to keep the change from being made radically in regard to your whole athletic program. If a power is vouchsafed beyond you to keep you from changing that rule, although you are at present not conforming, there may be forced conformity in spite of you from the same source.

I think you have to keep up the educating process. I don't think you can change the rules real quickly. I think these gentlemen referred to by Professor Owens have done a magnificent piece of work. I think it is the desire of the coaches in the colleges and universities to square themselves with the public, because they feel that they have squared themselves with their own program, by and large. I think that you ought to be particularly anxious to show a bit of intolerance of the boards who are causing the criticism which a great many of you do not have coming to you, and I think that you ought to impose that yourselves. I don't think the public can do it. I don't think the alumni are disposed to do it. I don't think the newspapers can criticize you into it. I think you have to take some action yourselves on it, and you have to come to believe that there is that criticism on the part of the public and that it has some foundation in fact. Don't tell me it hasn't. I listened to some men at a banquet recently, directors of athletics. There were ten or more of them there. I introduced most of them during the evening, in the capacity of toastmaster, and I challenged them to say that they considered all of the men playing on their athletic teams eligible. The fourth one finally said he knew they weren't.

Professional football is standing on the threshold of an invasion into your precincts, the like of which happened in the field of baseball forty or fifty years ago. Yale and Harvard played as good a brand of baseball as the professional clubs, and played them on even terms in the pre-season games. And the crowd is

coming to professional football. It's here. Whether it ought to be or not, it's here. Professional football is answering the roll call—and without any subsidizing whatever, presumably.

I have the profoundest respect for the athletic authorities in our universities. I was athletic director in a college for three years. I played football in college for a year and a half, and professional football for a year. I coached for five years. I know the enemies you make. I know the public criticism. I know how unjust it is frequently. I know the terrific job that a coach has for twelve months in the year. I sense the high standard of sportsmanship generally which activates and motivates the men who run the intercollegiate sports in this country, almost as if I were one of you. I should like to be one of you, and not being, I can say quite candidly that in my judgment there is no group of men in America of the same numbers or of any numbers who excel in the high idealism of sportsmanship generally, or in the concrete case, the men who run our intercollegiate athletics. I have that profound feeling, gentlemen, and coming to you with that, I say take account of yourselves, take an inventory of the situation.

This thing called football, this thing called intercollegiate sport is after all a subordinate part of the course in physical education, which in itself is a part of the curriculum of the college. What is the purpose of education? What is the definition of education? What is the thing you are trying to do? Have you got a common purpose with all of the other colleges and universities in this country? What is the ultimate goal of your football program, your athletic program, in your university or college? What is the thing you want to do?

The President of the University of Pennsylvania some years ago said: "It seems to me that if a boy comes to the University of Pennsylvania on his own money, that is, without being paid for it by the athletic department, takes full work, passes the entrance examinations, stays here a year and passes all his work, comes back a second year on his own money and signs up for full work, it is my judgment that that boy ought to be allowed to play on the University of Pennsylvania football team, even if his name is Christy Mathewson." Christy had just pitched for the World Series two weeks before. Can you find fault with that?

It used to be in Great Britain that the amateur rule ran something like this: "Any man who works with his hands or receives a daily wage is not an amateur." Of course that snobbery there, and here too, has been outmoded. We have gone far afield from that. You have written splendid rules into your papers that have to be signed by your candidates for your teams. I am just wondering how far you are going to go in the permission of violations of these rules by a few, which makes it almost impossible for you to change the public viewpoint in its criticism



of all of you. I think you have to pay attention to the violations wherever they are. Be bold enough to single them out—and I hope to heaven that you do it for yourselves!

IV. MR. WARREN BROWN, Sports Editor,  
*Chicago Herald-Examiner*

I am going to tell you rather sketchily what my background is, for the simple reason that in the course of what I have to say I may dwell at considerable length on what goes on here in our neighborhood with respect to the Western Conference and possibly Notre Dame and some of the colleges around here, and due to the fact that I am going to talk about things as I observe them here, I want you to understand that I have had a rather complete experience—not as much, of course, as Mr. Stagg or Mr. Yost, or perhaps Major Griffith, but a rather complete experience with collegiate athletics all over the United States.

I went to school on the Pacific Coast and began my newspaper work there. I have worked in New York and all through the East. I had plenty of chances to observe athletics in the Southwest and the South, and of course here in the Central West. Consequently, I feel that I am more or less qualified to make a few statements on the way things have come along and to make some of my own deductions from what has happened. Some of them you will perhaps agree with; some of them you won't agree with.

I would like to take the athletic scheme of, we'll say, the last twenty years. My particular reason for doing that is that it is within the last twenty years that the post-season menace started to creep into football—and I really think it is a menace. I believe that in intercollegiate athletics the Western Conference and Notre Dame, since they work more or less together in their ideals, have the correct idea. I believe that when the football season is over, the football season is over.

We have had a great deal of difficulty in the last few years in finding out when the football season ends, and now in the last two or three years we have had a great deal of difficulty in finding out when it starts. I suppose it ill becomes me to speak of this, because the game which was introduced by a paper that is more or less of a rival of ours, the *Chicago Tribune*—the All Star game here in Chicago—is a tremendous thing for football. Whether it is a tremendous thing for collegiate football, or whether it is a tremendous thing for professional football, is debatable. I am inclined to think that the game as it is now constituted has done more to promote the interest of professional football than it has for collegiate football, and as I say, it ill

becomes me to say that because some of you folks might think it is a case of "sour grapes." It isn't at all. The only thing I am worried about is that it starts the football season, oh, as far back maybe as July, when they start soliciting the country for votes for the All Star players to play against the professional team in that game.

Now the way my calendar is going forward, I can see where there will still be football played as late as January 15th. Well, the period between January 15th and the start of the vote getting next summer is not very long.

From my point of view, that is entirely too much football. I am speaking now as a newspaper man when I say that. I realize full well that the newspapers are the ones that have caused the situation, and perhaps I should be able to offer some sort of a remedy, some sort of appliance that the members of this National Collegiate Athletic Association could use to stop it, or rather to tone it down. I can't. That's your problem. After all, I have to enjoy myself. I have to think up things to worry you and let you stay being worried.

Now, when I started in I said that we would go back to, well, roughly, twenty years ago. We will start with the Rose Bowl game—one of the first Rose Bowl games after the War period. Of course, most of you, I suppose, appreciate the fact that the Rose Bowl began its second running in 1916, and then during the War period we had all sorts of strange people in Rose Bowl games, but eventually it came back to the colleges, and we can really make a fresh start with the game between the University of California and Ohio State. I was present at that game. It was rather a small field. There wasn't any Rose Bowl then. It was rather an ordinary field with wooden stands, and they called it Paddock Field, after Charlie Paddock, who was quite a citizen of California at that time and is still quite a citizen, although not quite so athletic. At that time I was a resident of California. I will tell you frankly that while the Western Conference at that particular period was undoubtedly an up-and-going concern, we in San Francisco and Los Angeles and the kindred towns of California knew very little about the Western Conference. We had heard of, and knew a lot, of course, about Mr. Stagg and Mr. Yost—particularly those two because they had been in California in earlier days. In the course of his line of march Mr. Yost was at Stanford and took care of that situation out there as far back as 1900. But the rest of the Western Conference we sort of knew vaguely, and again speaking as a newspaper man who is supposed to know those sort of things, we had a better knowledge of what was going on at Yale and Harvard and Princeton and some of these so-called "ivy" colleges. We didn't know a great deal about the Western Conference.

That particular game caused us to do a little research, and we



got an interesting viewpoint on football as it was played in the Middle West. Then we could jump from that and say that we discovered the Middle West. For a long time after that undoubtedly some of you will remember that the theory went around that the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena was unfair competition to the teams in the East. I remember that native Californians referred to such talk as "alibis." Teams would go out there, and frequently were defeated, and then claimed that the long trip got the teams from the East and the Midwest down. After a few years the teams from the West began to broaden their scope and came into the Central West and the East. I recall that the Stanford team appeared in New York, and played Army, and ran up one of those terrific scores, and then the people who molded the opinion of the country in sports—the people in New York—suddenly became aware of the fact that this long trip only hurt in one direction,—only hurt if a team traveled from the East to the West, and that from the West to the East, maybe because it was downhill, or something, the trip didn't bother them. Then the realization came to the people generally in the country, I think, that if you had a good football team, in Atlanta, Georgia, or California, or Maine, it could take care of itself no matter what happened.

I am not trying to sketch the history of football, or anything like that, but I just want to show you that in this period of twenty years we have become acutely aware, as newspaper men, that great football, good, solid, substantial football, has been played all over the country, and it has been my good fortune to be present at the start of a good deal of these post-season games which brought that feeling out. I was present, for example, at the first of the All Star games in San Francisco. The Shriners decided to put on that sort of a game. That, as I remember, was about 1925 or thereabouts, and it was decided that it be an East-West game. At that time some of the East-West players that participated had been out of school a long time, but they got teams together. Bill Ingram, who had been playing or coaching football in various parts of the country, handled one team, and Brick Muller handled the other. That game was played, and from there, as I understand it, the rules and regulations of the All Star game were developed.

The East and West dividing line is the Mississippi River, if that's the river that runs north and south and divides the country and if it's the Missouri, don't blame me, because I have been out of the geography class a long time. So we find now that players that appear on the Western team come from as far east, looking from California, as Texas. I happened to be present at the game in San Francisco in which Texas was actually discovered as a place for football. I believe it was the following year that Purdue and the Western Conference discovered Texas as a good place for football. These boys came out to San

Francisco entirely unknown as far as names were concerned. One was "Rags" Matthews; another was "Buck" Bailey, who is located out on the Coast now. I understand he is an assistant coach, or a coach, out there now. When they arrived, all the story names, the names mentioned in the newspapers, syndicated stories, and so on, were All Americans. They were there in all their glory, and these poor little fellows that came out of Texas no one knew anything about. They just took them and put them in the stadium, and they played the way they wanted to play. I was actually present, and that is the time Texas football was discovered by the rest of the country.

The point I would make is that they knew in Texas and in the Southwest that they had good football, but no one else knew it. The same thing was true of the South, and so on. All I want to point out is that it has taken a little time for collegiate football to make itself known, so that everyone realizes now that no matter where you look, in any direction, starting with Chicago and looking around—away from Chicago—not the University of Chicago—in any other direction you can find good football.

We have helped that, there is no doubt about that. As newspaper men, we have helped it. Radio has helped it tremendously. Radio, as far as football is concerned, is not so old. The first Rose Bowl game, for example, that had any broadcasting at all was in 1926, the game between Washington and Alabama—which, incidentally, was one of the most stirring football games I have ever seen. The same Charlie Paddock whom I referred to a while ago was the original Rose Bowl football broadcaster. He broadcast over a Pasadena station, and if he had stuck his head over the back of the press stand and yelled he probably could have been heard farther than he was with the power of that station. However, that was the way the thing started. Graham McNamee, the Gertrude Stein of the broadcasters, was introduced later on, and now, of course, everything is being broadcast.

After Pasadena got going on their high pressure basis, New Orleans found out that it was a good idea to have a post-season game; Miami came in then, and Dallas, El Paso, and so on, *ad infinitum*. So that is what you have now. I don't particularly like it because I can't see where it is leading. There is this endless discussion, and this ill feeling—and there is ill feeling engendered, because I have noticed it, in teams that think they should be at Pasadena and fail to get there. This year, of course, it seems as though there are enough fairly respectable teams all desirous of playing football, and every Bowl this next January 2nd has a fairly representative ball game, so maybe the point is not well taken this year. However, I was present at a Sugar Bowl contest not so very many years ago in which the team that appeared there wanted to go to Pasadena, and wasn't selected, and of course the Sugar Bowl was the next thing of relative



importance, and although the team didn't want to go there, pressure was put on them, and they finally wound up down there and played exactly like a team that had been sent to a place where it didn't want to go. In the same territory at the same time there was another team that thought it should have been in the Rose Bowl and wasn't, and then it thought it should have been in the Sugar Bowl, and it wasn't, and the coaches and some of the distinguished alumni went around telling what was the matter with the team that was in there, and so on. That thing multiplies itself, and I am not going to discuss that particularly.

I think some of the thoughts that I could develop for you here that really might do you some good are on the matter of relationship between football coaches, the football structure, the athletic directors, and so on, and the press. I can see where the press is more or less a necessary nuisance to you gentlemen. I know that I have been a nuisance at times, and probably I will have proven it by the expiration of my talk here this morning. But we do try to do a lot of good in our own strange ways. I think that all of you who have had experience with newspaper men must have found out ere this that the average newspaper man can be trusted, and if he is told that something doesn't go, it will not go. Every once in a while there will be a confidence violated, I suppose, but I dare say occasionally some of you gentlemen violate each other's confidence. I don't know—maybe you are a race apart from other normal human beings, or the other way around.

I have particular fault to find with coaches on several counts. If I had my way about it, coaches would be restricted in their scope, their literary scope. This thing to me is about as idiotic as the selection of All Americans—not quite that idiotic, but almost, and I'll tell you why. The average coach, I feel, certainly doesn't write his own stuff. He sells his by-line and he has a ghost. But assuming that he does write his own stuff—"stuff" is our technical term for those letters and spaces that appear on the white paper—assuming that he is responsible for that, he doesn't say anything. I have read a tremendous number of stories signed by all the famous coaches—I mean the active coaches—and the things I want them to say they will never say in print. They will go into a lot of long-winded explanations of plays and things like that, but the average coach who has a by-line, if there is some sort of a discussion that is of a great deal of interest to a great many people, will duck. I can understand that there are a lot of things that the coach can't talk about in type. I appreciate that, and for that reason I say that he should do either one of two things. His writings, if he must write, should be the same as his utterances, if he should have utterances. He either should tell all or say nothing. Most of the trouble that coaches have gotten themselves into with respect to the press has been due either to ducking issues or saying not quite enough.

I think if they went the whole way, explained situations and said so much can be printed or none of this can be printed, and took newspaper men into their confidence, they would be a lot better off.

I am speaking of my own experience now. I think that is one of the things that is the matter with the coaching profession, if there is anything the matter with the coaching profession. I can appreciate the fact that the average coach, when he gets to be of some importance in the world—that is to say, when his team wins all the games—can be a national figure. He can have a chance to appear on Kate Smith's radio hour, or perhaps make Rudy Vallee's, where the pay is slightly better—and I am the last person in the world who would keep the coach from making as much money legitimately out of his profession as possible. That's one way of looking at it. I still can't see where he is helping out intercollegiate football any more than if I as a newspaper man should double as an entertainer in the College Inn downstairs. I have to do one of the two things, and I can state my case very clearly, I think, because those things do come up.

My experience with the coach, at least in going around and trying to get ideas from him—trying to get him to hold still long enough to talk about things,—has in the main been very interesting and very satisfactory. Occasionally we will run across a coach who is more or less of a clam and looks wise and says nothing. However, I like to think in terms of the older coaches, the coaches who have endured, and I am thinking particularly now of Mr. Stagg and of Mr. Yost, and Pop Warner, too. They have been around a long time. They have done a great deal of good for intercollegiate football, and there has never been a time in my experience—and I go back quite a long way in spite of my appearance—when they were not ready to sit down and discuss things with a newspaper man, and they have gone along on that basis. I have had instances of some of the coaches who came into prominence in more or less recent years who weren't always as satisfactory as that.

It would seem to me that coaches nowadays have the happy faculty of developing particular and close friendships with a newspaper man, or with a certain group of newspaper men, to the exclusion of all others. I don't question the right of any man to have a close friendship, but when he deals with a newspaper man he ought to deal with all of them in the same way. I believe that his friendship with any newspaper man could be best used to his advantage by finding out from him who the strangers are, who the ones are that are more important for his development or for the development of the college that he represents, and let it go at that. But the idea that there is such a thing as exclusiveness in newspaper work, that one coach will get in, say, one paper in one city, and sort of pal around with the newspaper man and play with him—I think that is a bad feature.



I talked a little while ago about the matter of the All American. I don't particularly like that. I was down in Major Griffith's office for some little time before I came up here, while he was getting my speech ready for me so that I would know what to speak about, and while he was doing that work I was thinking about this All American subject, and I was trying to remember when I selected an All American. I think if I have any claim to fame at all, gentlemen, it is this: I am the newspaper man who never picked an All American. I'll tell you why. Shortly after I broke into the newspaper business, perhaps I was a little interested in the thing. I mean you all have those leanings to select something, or say that this is the best, and so on. I was quite excited about an end out in my native California. His name was Muller and he played with the University of California. He had a great year in 1920, and Walter Camp at that time had charge of the All Americans. Now everybody is picking them, including the radio announcers. But he sort of neglected our Muller—didn't mention him at all. I was quite indignant about that. But the following year, which was the season of 1921, Muller was playing in an early game and broke his leg soon after the season started, and as my memory goes back, that was the year the present Stanford stadium was thrown open to the public and they brought Muller out on the field with a cast on his foot, and he made two or three forward passes that failed of completion. That represented Muller's activity for 1921, and that was the year he was elected on Mr. Camp's All American team. So I kind of lost interest in it at that time.

Then I came here to Chicago and I renewed my friendship with a man, now dead, whom I have always regarded as the one man of our profession who was qualified to pick an All American team. I won't admit that anyone can do it, but if anyone was qualified, it was Walter Eckersall. He got around, saw players in all parts of the country, and so on. Well, I was here, and on a certain Thanksgiving Day Eckersall was going down to the deep South to see a game. I had nothing to do; my relatives had gone back to California for that particular period, and I was all alone. Eckersall said, "Do you want to take a ride down with me to that game?" There was a fellow down there, he said, of All American quality. "I'll be busy running around the field, and I want you to take a look at him." Well, it sounded all right—not that I was any judge—so I went down there with him. On the first play of the game the team kicked off to our man, he fumbled, but recovered. They lined up and went into play, and on the first play from scrimmage he broke his leg.

So there I was in the deep South, alone, hoping to give my opinion on the All American qualities of this particular player, with no particular interest in the game and nothing to do. The train didn't leave until ten o'clock. I'm sorry, gentlemen, I can't

even tell you who won the game, but that was the last time that it ever occurred to me that there was any sense at all in All Americans, and I know there isn't any now.

I can see the All American as a menace for the simple reason that if you don't have one or several from every team in the country, you don't have any team. At least there are that many All Americans. I started counting them this year, and when I got to 1231 that had been selected, I gave up. After all, my college experience with mathematics only went as far as applied mathematics and I can't keep up with All Americans.

I can see where the selection of All Americans is a disturbing thing,—with the same quality of disturbance, I would say, as the loud-speaking systems in the stadia throughout the country. Maybe I can give you a thought, as a newspaper man, on what I think is the practical value of that. I don't particularly like the public address system that is in use in stadia, certainly here in the Middle West. I believe that that public address system leads to a good deal of confusion. We have found it so in the press box, where quite often there is a duplication of effort. It seems to me that the public address system would be useful to the spectators in the stand to give them the necessary information; that is to say, the starting line and positions and substitutes as they came into the game, and any particular thing that baffles the eye of the spectator. But to feed the people who are watching the game a constant stream of description as to who has the ball, who made the tackles, and so on—I can't hold with that for the simple reason that my experience has been that the man at that particular loud-speaking device makes just as many errors as the man at any radio microphone—and need I say any more than that?

There is abuse of the thing, too. I remember a game in Forbes Field, in Pittsburgh, several years ago. I was in Pittsburgh for a game in which the University of Pittsburgh was to engage the next day, and this particular game with Duquesne and West Virginia Wesleyan was played at night. Duquesne had a guard—I know his name, but I won't mention it because that night he got enough publicity to do him for the rest of his life. They thought he was All American, and they wanted him All American. That's all they talked about. I can tell you, gentlemen, that over this loud-speaking system that night this guard was making tackles before the Wesleyan team had come out of the dressing room. As long as Wesleyan had the ball, it didn't matter where the play was, this fellow was dragging down his man. He was terrific. And this is no lie—he made two tackles while he was seated on the bench! They made a great bid for him for All American that night.

I say that, of course, is ridiculous. That is an abuse. I know that you gentlemen don't do things like that, and whoever you



have in charge of your loud-speaking devices at your respective stadia are very accurate—although Mr. Yost wouldn't agree with that. He brought out the point, in conversation with me, that quite frequently the man who makes the actual tackle, and not the man who has the opponent when the pile is finally unwound and whose name booms over the loud-speakers as having made the tackle, sometimes loses the credit which is due him.

We of the newspaper business are always being censured by the great outdoors for not paying any attention to linemen. All we think of is who scores the touchdowns, who throws the passes, and who catches the passes, and so on. Well, maybe that's right, but if we are trying to follow the game with the naked eye and at the same time having droned into our ears the name of somebody that we didn't think it was who made the tackle out there, and a third necessary evil, the press box loud-speaker, was giving us still another version of who made the tackle, and so on and so forth, you can see that we are in utter confusion, and that sometimes when a game has been played you will find so many versions of what has happened that you are confused yourselves.

I am just explaining to you how it all happens. Of course I know that in your orderly lives and in the conduct of your athletics, your contacts with your alumni, with your faculty representatives, and so on, there is never anything that might confuse you. You go right along, everything is shipshape and orderly, everybody agrees with everybody else.

Now I think that I can very properly develop a point which comes from Chicago, and which I think is something that sooner or later you gentlemen will have to think about. That is the overdevelopment of the high school football group, as individuals, as players. I have noticed it for three or four years here. Politically—and I say that advisedly—we have a game over on the lake front at the end of the season between the public high school team and the Catholic high school team that in its final analysis is getting to be a more important thing in Chicago than any college game that is played around here—and that includes games as far north as Evanston, I might say. They really go to town on this thing. I don't know whether the thing is good or not. We had a situation that came up here a year or so ago with a boy out on the West Side of Chicago, in Austin High School. I don't imagine any of you have heard of him. I'll tell you his name. It was Billy De Coravant. He played out there, and I am firmly convinced—and I say this in all sincerity—that there probably was never any doubt in the boy's mind or in the minds of the boy's parents as to where he was going to school. I think he was definitely scheduled for Northwestern if he had never carried a football, providing he wanted to go through college. I really feel that way about it. Nevertheless, where he was going

to go to college at that time, while he was still playing high school football, became a matter of just as great importance as what we are going to do about who is in Washington at the present time. This was the greatest town. People were pouring in from all over. I happen to be a resident of Austin, and De Coravant is more or less of a neighbor of mine. He lives within fifty blocks of where I live, and I can tell you that many times I had difficulty in getting to my house because the waiting line of boys with college catalogs and things of that kind extended that far. He is somewhat south of me, but if my boys were of college age—they are not, but if they were—I think rather definitely that I could have coerced a few of those scouts into my place, because I am sure they had no idea of whether De Coravant was a Chinaman or a Japanese or a White American. However, they were all there selling him the beauties of Southern California and all the other places.

That thing happened here a couple of years ago. It is going to be worse next year. The National Collegiate Association, I suppose, doesn't meet here next year, so maybe it's all for the best, because next year there is going to be loose on the community a youngster by the name of Don Griffin who is playing football with Fenger High School. He has another year of competition, but, if merit counts for anything, in his junior year he really looks like a better prospect than De Coravant did. If he gets going next fall, I am afraid that the city of Chicago will simply have to move out and just make way for the people that come in with the catalogs to sell the idea of school to these boys.

I don't object to it. I mean there is nothing wrong. I can see nothing wrong about one school trying to convince a boy that that is the place where he should complete his education.

Skipping that quickly and going from Chicago down into Texas, the most satisfying thing I find about the intercollegiate structure this year is the line up in the squad of the Texas Christian football team, which, as far as I know, is one of the outstanding football teams of the country. The list of names which came to us through the Sugar Bowl publicity sources ran up to rather an imposing figure—some fifty or a hundred names—and there are only two names in that entire list from outside the state of Texas. I think that's a fine thing. One of those fellows came from as far as New York, and one from Oklahoma, but all the rest of them are from Texas. That shows what can be done if you look around in your own state.

I think that perhaps I may be expected to give my thoughts on the lifting of the salary limit for football players in the South this year. I don't know whether they decided to pay more or pay less, or just what. I haven't had a chance, with all these meetings and so on, to read up on all those things. I think that perhaps that is a bad thing for football. I haven't seen any



Southern teams for quite some time, and don't know whether the football is any better because of it or not, whether it is going to creep over the rest of the country or not. I don't think so.

Neither do I regard, as I'm afraid that some of you do, the professional football situation as a menace. If it is a menace, you fellows are making it. If there weren't college football, there wouldn't be any professional football. I think that perhaps you fellows are making a mistake if you are going to regard professional football as a menace, in the things that you are doing to make the game. I have dwelt on some of them. I think the All American principle, with your various schools hustling and trying to get people regarded as All Americans, and eventually finding them in professional football, is doing a good deal to build up the professional game. I can't, though, see that professional football is such a tremendous menace. I have given it a fair test. I go out to the games quite often, weather permitting, and I have managed to sit through three-quarters of any given game. I am not a bad critic—I am easy to please. I have even gone out to see the University of Chicago play football at times—not for several years, but I have been out there. I mean I am not a hard critic at all, and I can't put up with professional football. I think there is a little too much of what we call in the trade "hokum" attached to it. I am glad to see that the college structure is going away from those little things which add to the hokum.

I can talk to you on the score of professional football as a man that perhaps had something to do with the situation as it is now. I can recall several years ago, in the lifetime of Rockne, who was a very dear friend of mine, going out to watch a professional game, or several professional games—and of course I regard him as perhaps the best coach that ever lived, certainly the best one that I ever knew intimately,—and I can appreciate the fact that he could tell what was going on out there on the field before it was done much more easily than I could, until I learned their methods of holding, and so on. He would say what was going on, and his argument was that there wasn't any deception to it, it was all thus and so.

Well, then we went into another stage. I remember talking to George Halas, the owner of one of the Chicago professional teams, and his theory was—at that time, if you go back as far as I do in professional football, you will remember that they used to stress defense—his theory was that these were the post-graduate football players, these were the really smart guys of football; they knew what it was all about and there was no use in trying to fool them. That was the accepted principle of professional football. I said to him, "Have you tried to fool them?" He said, "No." I said, "Why don't you do it?" His team was down in the race; they weren't going any place at all.

"Well," I said, "go crazy out there next Sunday and start passing from behind your own goal line, passing north, south, east and west, and so on. Do the things that these smart fellows will never suspect that your smart fellows will do, and see what happens." Gentlemen, this is the absolute truth I am telling you. That year, starting about mid-season, the Chicago Bears, which was Halas' team, started playing football backwards and went on and won the national professional championship. This is absolutely true. Then they went on from there, and the next year they had the rule introduced into football which permitted passing from any place behind the line of scrimmage. Well, they took that. That was suggested to college football. I can remember the time that Dick Hanley was associated with Northwestern, when he was forever talking about loosening up the game, which was always rather amusing to me, because if there was any coach in all history who became noted as a defensive coach, it was Hanley—but yet he had that idea. Doc Spears had it. Lots of coaches had it, and they thought it might be a good thing for collegiate football, too, to have the boys start passing when they came out of the dressing room and keep it up until the game was over. But it was tried out; it was possibly experimented with and thought over by a lot of men who knew what collegiate football was and what it stood for, and it was discarded. The professionals picked it up. It does add to the spectacular qualities of football, and that is what they are selling. That is all they are selling. They try to give you a pep talk about the tremendous rivalry that exists between their teams, and so on. I don't agree with that. I have seen them. I like to hear about these sturdy professionals that pour out of their dressing rooms with tears streaming down their faces, going out there to die for good old Halas or good old Marshall, as the case may be. It's difficult for me to believe. I know these fellows. Obviously, some of them play with their hearts and souls in the game. There must be some of them doing it, but so far I haven't been able to find them, and I get around.

Now I am going to finish up here with one other thought as a newspaper man. Probably some of you folks who are interested in intercollegiate athletics have been subjected to criticism by newspaper men. Well, I say that you can accept that. You have to take that as part of the business you are in. Whether you will admit it or not, you are in the business of drawing people, and I think it is a good and wholesome thing for your respective positions if you draw enough money into the till. There is no use in our kidding ourselves about it. I am strictly an amateur at heart, except on Mondays when Mr. Hearst and his cashier get around—that is the only time I am a professional at heart—on pay days, and this isn't a pay day—but I think that since you are in the business of actually catering to the public and interesting



the public in what your wares are, you have to expect criticism.

I will say that a lot of criticism that has been leveled at you is unjust, and I will say this, that the unfortunate part of newspaper work, and also of radio work, since they go hand in hand nowadays, is that a good deal of the opinion in the United States is moulded in New York. I have no particular fight with New York, except, of course, with the Yankees. We would like to beat them some time, in one game. But it is true that the great press associations—the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service—do have their experts, if you please, mostly located in New York. I can tell you no secret—or maybe it is a secret, but it certainly isn't to us—that if the second office boy writes his story in New York and gets his name over it and it comes out with a New York by-line on it, then it becomes gospel all over the rest of the country. We can do nothing about that. We, perhaps, have an audience out here in the Middle West. They have an audience in California and they have one in New Orleans, and all over the country. There are fine newspaper men wherever you turn; there are fine writers, and nowadays wherever you turn there are competent radio men. I was just kidding about the confusion in radio. It seems to me, as a matter of observation, that with respect to a radio broadcaster of the type of Bill Stern, or Ted Husing, or Red Barber, who comes on at Cincinnati, or Tom Manning, who comes on at Cleveland, or some of our boys here—Pat Flannigan, Bob Elson, and so on, that I have had a chance to see work—if any newspaper men ever went to as much effort to get their material ready as I have seen those fellows do before a game, their descriptive writing and the accuracy of their accounts of football games would be greatly improved. That is a terrible thing for a newspaper man to say, but there it is. I have seen those fellows arrive at a football game and go into a huddle with the coaches of both teams, discussing ways and means, what might possibly happen, who might possibly do things, and so on. They know the names, the numbers. They have to know everything that is going on, because theirs is the quickest report that we get in America today. They are much quicker than we are, and when the game is over their story is in. Anything they have to say about it afterwards is a second guess. When the game is over, we newspaper men still have to hit typewriters to find out what happened, and after the course of an hour or so, the dear public gets it, but by that time they know it all from radio—which may or may not be the reason that since I last appeared in this hotel in this particular capacity my own paper has diminished in size. However, I didn't mean to bring that up.

However, on this New York idea, we will take this occasion as a case in point. Among the men who write for newspapers there is Henry McLemore, who writes pretty much with his

tongue in his cheek. Before him there was Pegler—a fine writer, not particularly careful about whether he was right or wrong, and not worried greatly about the facts on which his story was based. McLemore is the same, and there are those types of fellows. They will wind up and take a cut at somebody, and the person who reads it, or the followers of the person at whom it was directed, would like to wind up and take a cut at Henry.

Well, I am going to tell you gentlemen a secret. I hadn't meant to do this, but I am going to tell you how to handle newspaper men. That is something that undoubtedly will be of more value than anything else I have said to you. Just pretend they don't exist. If they write something you like, don't say anything about it. If they write something you don't like, by all means say nothing about it, because you can kill a newspaper man or an author quicker by not letting him know that you ever read anything he wrote. That's the way. Just keep that in mind, gentlemen. No matter what we say about you, it's all right.

I really let down my hair—what there is left of it—here today, and I have given you one of the secrets. I am going to be in the newspaper business, I hope, for a long time. It isn't that I am retiring, or anything like that. Perhaps I am being untrue to my profession, but there is the thing. The next time I catch any one of you gentlemen letting any newspaper man know that you ever read anything he wrote, then you are making a mistake.

That, I think, is the one thought that I wanted to bring to you. I will give you one more, and then I am going to cease firing and we are going to have a general discussion here, I am sure. The other thing I want to tell you is the one that I developed earlier in this little talk. You can have confidence in a newspaper man. I am not so sure about radio men, because a microphone has a strange effect on people. I have found that out. I am qualified to talk to you as a radio man. I have done a lot of that sort of work in my checkered career, too, and when you are up there in front of a microphone with a long period of time to say things and think about things to say, you are likely to say something that you will regret afterwards—and it's surprising how word carries over the air. We of the newspaper business have one saving grace that is denied the radio broadcaster—that is, the radio broadcaster who isn't talking from a manuscript. If we write something, it's there; we are stuck with it; we can't get away from it. We might say it's a typographical error, or something like that, but there it is. But a word breathed into the "mike" is gone, and when it is told by the seventh person it is probably magnified out of all proportion to what the speaker said in the first place, or what he had in mind.

I want you to remember that, and think with a little kindness of the radio broadcaster who perhaps took a football game such as the All Star game here in Chicago last fall, when one of the



Minnesota boys intercepted a pass and galloped a considerable distance for a touchdown. The broadcaster, and a rather famous one, too, who was telling about the game, didn't notice the interception, or he noticed that the interception was by somebody else, and he took him right down the field five yards at a click until his assistant finally told him that he had the wrong fellow. So very deftly he had the man who was carrying the ball, according to his original story, throw a short lateral pass to the proper person and the touchdown was scored by the right man!

That is a real happening. Those are the mysteries of radio, of course. You can do those things in radio. I can't do that in newspaper work. Once you have that stuff in the paper, the only thing you can do is leave it there. You can't change it, and a thousand years from now it is still in print.

### DISCUSSION FROM THE FLOOR

PROFESSOR P. O. BADGER (New York University): Mr. Chairman, after hearing you say that at the close of the meeting we would be open for discussion this morning, I jotted down a note, not pertaining to what Mr. Brown was saying directly or indirectly, but because it occurred to me, just as you said a moment ago, that one value that we ought to get out of our convention is to translate into action, if action is necessary or desirable, certain things that have cropped up in the course of our convention. I think that oftentimes we get together here and hear what is said,—and much of what is said, of course, is excellent,—and then we go home and some of the things that might have grown out of what was said are lost, or take a year in transpiring.

It seems to me that this year the central theme of the program is particularly timely—the relation of intercollegiate athletics to the public—particularly so as the public has become tremendously interested in our whole athletic program, with special reference to football.

This organization, I need not tell you, has been going on for something like thirty-three years. Recently the Secretary's office got out a little bulletin describing the origin of the N. C. A. A., its purposes and functioning, the ground that it covers. I need not remind you, because most of you have read that little bulletin, that this organization was born in the midst of a critical situation. Intercollegiate football was threatened. It was felt that the game was too dangerous. The President of the United States even felt it was a problem, and there was talk on some sides that the game should be abandoned.

Well, this organization came into being at that time, and the situation was saved. Football was salvaged. How? By action taken on the part of the Association in revising the personnel of the rules committee and in revising the rules subsequently to meet the conditions that were faced in the game.

Well, obviously, much water has flowed under the bridge since that time. I need not remind you of that fact. The complexion of many of the problems that this Association faces have changed in that thirty-three year period. I think the responsibility of this Association has changed in some respects. Mechanically, for example, we have instituted certain national championships, have become responsible for the conduct of track, boxing, swimming, and so on. We have entered into the competitive business of sponsoring championship meetings, and that has brought

responsibility to us in the matter of eligibility, as well as the actual conduct of the events.

Similarly, within the past year the Association has had a committee in the field dealing with organized baseball, in respect to the matter of its relation to intercollegiate baseball, and specifically to the signing of college players to contracts while they are still in college. In some respects our hands have been tied a bit in dealing with organized baseball, because we were dealing with an organization that had an effective force to put an agreement into action and make it stick, whereas we—the other party to the agreement—had no teeth with which to bite. In that way any agreement that was finally worked out might seem to be a little bit one-sided, in that they would make it stick and we would simply advise that we would like to see our members make it stick.

That comes down to the present time, and again, as in 1905 when this organization was born, we might take account of stock, because I think everybody admits that intercollegiate football in particular and intercollegiate athletics in general are facing another critical period in their history. This is in part due to the infiltration of public interest into the problem. I need not remind you of how much is said about intercollegiate athletics in the press and over the radio and in special articles written in the magazines, and so on. Unfortunately most of what is publicized has to do with what you might term the unsavory side of intercollegiate athletics. That makes the yellow journals sit up and take notice. That makes for remunerative awards in writing for certain popular weeklies, and so on. It makes good talk over the radio. But little, on the other hand, is said about the fundamental values of intercollegiate athletics, with particular reference to football. You don't hear enough said about the good; you hear too much said about the bad. And with the agencies for the dissemination of information as extended as they are today, as compared with 1905, our whole problem of intercollegiate athletics is brought very, very much closer to the great reading and listening public.

Consequently, it seems to me that in view of the topic that was the central theme for the Association's convention this year, we might, before we disband and go home, possibly take some action, if such were feasible, in our business meeting which will shortly follow this meeting, to see if we can't translate into activity, into action, if such be desirable, some of the advice, some of the thoughts that have been extended to us during the course of our program here this year.

To provoke discussion particularly along this line, I have in mind something of this sort: that we might well consider the advisability of establishing within our organization some agency or some committee that would make it its business to disseminate information about the basic values of intercollegiate athletics, again with particular reference to football, and to tell what is being done on the constructive side to maintain intercollegiate athletics on a sound amateur basis, because the description of our situation that is given to the general public through certain types of newspapers, through certain types of articles and through certain radio broadcasts, is at best a distortion of the truth in regard to our situation as a whole. In other words, it is time for spokesmen to step forward and speak on the good in intercollegiate athletics and upon the good work at various conferences and in individual universities and colleges to preserve intercollegiate athletics on an amateur basis. There is a good deal more of that that can be done than would appear from articles, radio speeches, and newspaper reports that appear in the papers from time to time.

I say this because this is in a way an age of propaganda. I am not suggesting that we establish a propaganda bureau, that we become bureaucratic in that respect at all. But, nevertheless, people are particularly susceptible today to propaganda. I need not remind you of the situation in Europe and the things that have been accomplished there by the insid-



ious use of propaganda. It is true that there has been a subtle and dangerous infiltration of opinion in this country. I remind you, being from New York City, where, as Mr. Brown said, there seems to have been established a sort of fountain-head for all of this sort of business, that we see it and we hear it there. For example, the student body in my own institution is susceptible to the infiltration of ideas that come to them from various quarters.

It seems to me that right here, as I said a moment ago, we have a job to do to protect the status of intercollegiate athletics, and perhaps at our business meeting this afternoon we could consider what, if any, action should be taken after some discussion on the subject here this morning.

Secondly, it seems to me that in a broader sense it would be desirable for the N. C. A. A., after thirty-three years of existence, to take account of stock and to determine whether or not the present methods of procedure, the presently established style of functioning, is what it should be. Times have changed, and just as action was called for in 1905 to meet a certain crisis, perhaps action, rather than a gentle indication or leading, is necessary in 1939. Perhaps at the business meeting, or later on this morning, with this thought in mind it might be well to instruct the council, and the executive committee in particular, to study this whole problem very intensely, and that we consider making the general theme of the 1939 convention the question as to where the N. C. A. A. is headed, and whether or not its functioning and its present system of procedure are in step with the crisis that faces us in intercollegiate athletics. In my opinion, without posing as a reformer or as an alarmist at all—I am extremely practical about these matters myself, being the chairman of the board of athletic control of a university that has been through the whole ramification of intercollegiate athletics and that has gone through the housecleaning process,—I know expertly, I think, of what I speak, and I think we are very much nearer to a crisis in this country, with particular reference to football, than most people believe. I listened to one man talk informally the other night—one of the best qualified men in this country to talk on this subject—and just to use that as an illustration, may I point out, as he did, that there are more institutions in this country on the verge of giving up football today than is generally believed. Once that movement got under way, I think it would gain tremendous momentum, and if they are going to give up football, it is because of external pressures that are put upon them, financially and otherwise, and because of the tilt that is being given to football and to certain other intercollegiate sports today.

We are the only national intercollegiate athletic organization in this country. Apparently the problem has become greater than can be handled by anyone individually, a college president or otherwise. I think it is probably a situation that has to be met by mass opinion and by mass action, and I think we are the only organization that is capable of taking the problem by the throat and giving it a good shake.

PROFESSOR H. C. WILLETT (University of S. California): Mr. Chairman, I hardly know what to say, but I suspect that all of us who have attended these meetings over a period of years have a few random thoughts that float around in our minds. Frankly, I have been wondering whether, as an Association, we are drifting, or whether we are following some charted course towards some desirable destination. If we are drifting, I have to admit that it is in very pleasant company and I have been having a good time. But when I go to my president and ask him to appropriate several hundred dollars a year so that men from our institution can attend these meetings, I rather wish I could tell him something of the course we are taking, and something of the goal we hope to reach.

I was greatly interested, as Mr. Badger was, in the general topic for discussion at this meeting. I like to sit around on the fringe of some of

these informal discussions and hear what our fellow members are talking about. I find, for example, that there are those who feel that the time may have come for us as an Association to begin to crack down, as they say, on some of our misguided and weaker brethren. I suppose that one's enthusiasm for that program depends upon whether you expect to be a cracker or a crackee. I am not very enthusiastic, though, for another reason. It seems to imply, perhaps, a bit of intolerance on our part. It seems to imply, perhaps, that we have the solution to problems, when down in our hearts we know that we haven't, while perhaps those that we might crack down upon are just as sincere as we are in trying to solve these very troubles and problems. And so I find myself rather hoping that as an organization we may steer clear of a program of very drastic legislation.

I thought it was an arresting thought yesterday morning when Branch Rickey reminded us that sometimes when legislation is undertaken, education ceases. I find myself hoping that we may embark upon some program of education. In fact, I had a sort of wild idea that at this session we might sit here as deans and tell Professor Brown how he could go out and educate the public—and yet I find that the rôles are rather reversed. We have been in the pupils' chairs this morning, and Professor Brown has been educating us.

Perhaps our program of education should work both ways. I am convinced that we have a tremendous amount of education to do for ourselves. Out on the Coast we are attempting a rather ambitious project at a tremendous expense, to educate ourselves as to what the exact conditions are relative to the financial needs and the financial income of a very limited number of football men. We know we are being educated, and before the end of the next six months we expect to be far better educated on that point than we ever have been in the past.

I hope that we can have a double-barreled program—that we can set in motion the machinery which will continue to educate ourselves on the problems that we are facing in intercollegiate athletics, and I am just as anxious that we should devise some means whereby we can educate the general public and those institutions which are not associated with this organization regarding these same problems. In short, I am in favor of much that has been presented to you by our good friend, Phil Badger.

PROFESSOR RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): May I express my pleasure in what Mr. Brown has had to say to us. I suppose nearly everybody in this room at some time or other has seen the play, "Brother Rat," which has been very popular. One of the characters—I have forgotten what his name was, and I don't know whether they call them "freshmen" or "plebes" in that particular Academy,—but the particular occasion that comes to my mind is when a boy, after being chastened pretty severely by his fellows, went to the mirror and gave himself a going-over, and said, "What kind of a fellow are you, anyhow?" Those of you who saw the play remember what the incident was, and those of you who didn't had better go if you have a chance.

I think it is a good idea for each of us to go to the mirror once in a while and ask himself, "What kind of a fellow are you?" I think one of the most difficult things for any of us is to get honest criticism. Of course, that is one respect in which those of you who are married have an advantage over the other fellows. I suspect that in almost anything we do, or even think of doing, subconsciously or deep down in our mind at least, we think, "What is the wife going to think about this?" There we do get honest criticism. So it has been a pleasure to me to sit here this morning and look at ourselves through the eyes of Warren Brown.

Well, this is the season of the year when football and intercollegiate athletics in general are being buried, and that reminds me of another incident in a play I saw not so very long ago. Two characters who had



been old college mates happened to meet by chance. They greeted each other very effusively, of course, and asked each other about their common acquaintances. Finally, after a bit, one man said to the other, "What has happened to old Bill?" "Well," he said, "old Bill has been dead for two years, but he won't lie down."

Now, football, of course, has been buried a good many times, but it still seems to be standing up. I agree with what Mr. Badger has said, that probably never since 1905, when this organization was developed, has there been quite such a situation confronting the whole world of intercollegiate athletics, and if I had an hour there are a lot of points that I think I could demonstrate. As it is, I am just going to make two or three statements, and couple with them the assurance that if I had time enough I am satisfied I could convince most of you.

The first one of those statements is that we can't have intercollegiate athletics in these United States half on a professional basis and half on an amateur basis. It is going to be one or it is going to be the other.

The second point that I might make is that if the decision on that matter is that it will be professionalized, in my judgment it is equally clear that that is the end of intercollegiate athletics as we know them. For educational institutions have no business in the field of professional sport, and besides, the professionals can do it better.

The third proposition is that some means have got to be found of handling this problem. This Association grew out of an emergency, and we have pursued an educational process for thirty-three years, but the education doesn't seem to have taken, and so I think it is time that we consider something else, much as I should be reluctant to see it done. It is a question on which there are two sides, I grant you.

Now, what is the situation in the university world generally? Universities themselves have joined together in associations, and to belong to one of those associations means something. As a matter of fact, those that don't belong are just outside, and you know where they stand. And within those university organizations, most of the departments or schools or colleges, particularly the professional ones, have their own associations—the engineers, the medics, etc.

To speak about one group of which I know most—that is the law schools—we have had an Association of American Law Schools for a number of years. Two years ago I was an executive officer of that Association, and so I am going to talk for just a moment about something that I feel I know something about.

Now that Association has certain requirements for membership, recognizing that the institutions that will become members are from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic and from the North to the South, and very naturally and obviously those requirements for membership must be in rather general terms. But nevertheless they are pretty clear and pretty specific, and of course they are dictated, as to content, by the thought and the conclusion of experts as to what any sound law school must have. As a result of that, we have law schools in this country that belong to that Association, and we have the law schools that don't belong to it. Well, anybody that knows anything about legal education knows where the latter stand. They are the "goats," so to speak—the "sheep" are the members.

Now, in my humble opinion, the time has come when in intercollegiate athletics we are going to have to consider whether or not it isn't going to be necessary officially to separate our institutions into the sheep and the goats.

I have heard it said that some newspaper men have stated, "Why, we don't pretend to classify colleges," when it was suggested that perhaps in rating the colleges over the country certain ones ought to be rated along with the Green Bay Packers and the Lions and the Bears, and that there should then be another grouping made up of those that are really putting on football as a part of education. A newspaper man very rightly said,

"It is not for us to make that classification. That has to be made by you people who know." I am firmly convinced that if the right sort of an organization will assume the responsibility of making that separation, it will be accepted over this country very, very generally. I don't know what the machinery may be for accomplishing that. Naturally, it suggests at once that it be the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which is already a functioning organization. Of course, it would mean a tremendous change in the nature of the activities of this Association. It would mean that to a certain extent there would have to be some policing done, but we had to do that in the case of the law schools. A law school that wanted to become a member of our Association had to make application, with a very detailed recital of information, and then the applicant had to be examined by the officers of the Association, who made a special trip to the institution and spent enough time there to find out really what it was all about—at the expense of the applicant—and never has there been an institution that did not think that membership in the Association was worth the cost that was necessary to be investigated and to be elected, if the facts warranted.

Now, as I say, I would be reluctant, in a way, to throw up my hands and say that the educational process of this organization has failed, even in part. But we have to be realists about this matter. We have to look facts in the face, and to come back to where we started. Either for intercollegiate athletics in general or for football in particular, we are going to have to make a choice. They are either going to be on a professional basis, which means that they come to an end in the very near future, or we are going to have to preserve their amateur characteristics.

That is the reason why I am very much in accord with what Mr. Badger has said about the desirability of the council or the executive committee, whatever the proper body is, at least giving consideration as to whether or not at the meeting next year that should be the topic for discussion.

PROFESSOR H. H. KING (Kansas State College): I come from what the newspaper men call the Big Six Conference, which is found out in the western plains in this country, beyond the Mississippi and near the Missouri River that Mr. Brown mentioned in his talk. In the Kansas City meeting I asked the members of our conference if there were any instructions which they wished to give to me as a delegate to this conference, and they said that there were. There were two or three things which they wished I would mention if any opportunity at all presented itself, and since the Major has called upon me, I am going to take this as being that opportunity. I hope what I say will not be too much out of order, or seem too archaic to the minds of many of you.

The first thing that the conference wished me to say to this body was that we believe in amateur college athletics. Now I know that the definition of the term "amateur" is a difficult thing to give, but we have in our National Collegiate athletic circles some idea of what "amateur" really is, and we believe in that type of collegiate athletics.

They wished me to say also that we did not believe at all in the system of paying boys to come to the institution to play football and take part in other collegiate sports. My conference may be out of step, and it may be far behind the times, but they actually have taken a vote to the effect that if the time should arise at which it is necessary for colleges to pay boys to go to school, we shall stop playing football. Now maybe they wouldn't do that if the time arose, but they have actually taken that action, and we have the backing of our counselors and our presidents to that effect, and I personally feel that that is what would happen to football in the Big Six Conference.

They wished me to say that they believe in football, and believe in college athletics when properly conducted. They believe that they actually have a place in the educational scheme of the university, but that to bring



in a bunch of hired football players wouldn't be in keeping with the ideals of the conference.

They also many times have asked me this. Why is it that the N. C. A. A. doesn't do something about these things? They do not realize fully that the character of the N. C. A. A. as it is set up is of a purely educational nature. But they wonder if there couldn't be some more teeth put into the action of the N. C. A. A. They believe that it could function more in a legislative way, possibly, than it has in the past, and they would like to see some discussion of this matter come before the body, giving some real thought to making the N. C. A. A. a little more authoritative than it is at present.

So I agree with what these other men have said, that it really would be a good theme to take up and discuss thoroughly in its various aspects, to see if there is possibly an opportunity for the N. C. A. A. to become more legislative than it has been in the past—or at least discuss the matter.

PROFESSOR J. C. DOLLEY (University of Texas): I am so new to the affairs of the N. C. A. A. that I feel that I should at this convention probably just sit and listen, rather than talk. I will say, however, that I have the same ideas with respect to strengthening the powers and the influence of the N. C. A. A. that have been expressed by several of the speakers here this morning. I think that the Association could accomplish a very great deal if it were to undertake to render more uniform the handling of intercollegiate athletics in the various conferences and independent schools in the country on matters such as eligibility, handling of transfer students, and the extremely serious problem of recruiting and subsidizing athletes.

So I should like to add my voice to those which have already been offered to the effect that the next year's session should be devoted to a serious consideration of the strengthening of the influence of the N. C. A. A. in intercollegiate athletics.

PROFESSOR CHARLES C. MAY (University of Washington): Might I make a suggestion that we are here as representatives of educational institutions, and that the educational side should be the side that we should stress, I believe, in the handling of our athletics. I think that if we would spend a great deal of this time and thought on the spreading of the gospel of the educational rather than the legislative side, we might accomplish a very great deal in this next year.

DR. A. C. NELSON (University of Denver): I have been hearing one or two comments made on the emphasis on professional athletics as against amateur athletics. I have been turning over in my mind a thing which I think would be, perhaps, somewhat comparable to what Professor May has just mentioned—that is, to consider the educational side—and I want to mention the educational side from another viewpoint.

I think most of us have come to recognize that athletics in the United States today is a profession; that it is just as much a profession as the profession of the moving picture, the stage, or as the profession of radio broadcasting. Our colleges are trying to meet certain of those professional interests of our young people through the medium of departments of dramatics, departments of radio, and a variety of other types of departments in which what might be called a vocational emphasis is approached from a collegiate viewpoint and not from a trade school viewpoint.

It occurs to me that a large proportion of the young men who go through our colleges and compete in intercollegiate athletics wind up in professional athletics, as coaches or as professional baseball players or professional football players, or in some other manner are interested in

athletics from a professional standpoint. We think of professionalism in college athletics from the point of view of paying as against non-paying. I sometimes think that we think of it in terms of an extra-curricular activity. I sometimes wonder if we have not missed a point when we do not think of athletics as a profession, from the standpoint of preparation for a type of activity which a young man may make his life work after he leaves the institution. If we consider our athletics from the standpoint of a training ground in the college,—a department in the college,—where we don't train for a Saturday afternoon game but for some type of professional activity in after life, in an athletic way, our Saturday games then become a form of—if you want to call it so—public examination, or a form of testing ground, as our departments of speech use intercollegiate debates as a testing ground, or dramatic contests or other forms of contests in other ways as a testing ground for the people who are interested in that line of endeavor academically.

I think if we do that many of our problems of the relation of athletics will soon solve themselves, because the institutions can regulate them from the standpoint of an academic, professional approach, not from the standpoint of an extra-curricular approach. Then the analogy which the previous speaker drew between the Association of Law Schools and its activities in building the profession of law and legal education, and the associations of schools of business, can well be drawn, and the N. C. A. A. can be an academic association in the profession of athletics looking at it as a life work for a person rather than as an extra-curricular activity to be looked upon either from the standpoint of whether it is paid for or not paid for while he is going through school.

PROFESSOR L. W. ST. JOHN (Ohio State University): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say two or three things. In the first place, Ralph Aigler has voiced my sentiments in a very large measure, that we are at a very crucial stage in the athletic control proposition.

On another point, I do not believe that the National Collegiate can ever make a success of being a regulatory body in the sense of doing a great deal to improve athletic conditions in conferences or individual institutions. I do believe that the only hope, the only salvation there, is in the individual institution itself, and more particularly within our conferences; that if we are going to run athletics on an amateur basis, which requires a good deal of searching inquiry, that can be done only by the active work of the conferences themselves and of the individual institutions.

I think it is a hopeful sign that in some groups, at least, at the present time a re-appraisal of what is going on, or a study of what is going on, is being made with the idea that we have to strengthen our position in the support of intercollegiate athletics on a strictly amateur basis. It involves a lot of study on what is, in a practical sense and a practical way, an amateur basis today. We don't have to get into some of the old, and to me, silly arguments about amateurism or the amateur definition, but the practical question of what is an amateur athletic program and what isn't has to be somewhat defined, and then our institutions that want to support amateur athletics have to get on an amateur basis without any subterfuge or any evasion.

That is only going to come by a searching study of the institutions themselves, among themselves and by themselves. Our National Collegiate body has served a splendid purpose and, in my judgment, may perhaps go a little farther in setting up minimum standards, but I do not believe that the National Collegiate can ever successfully operate as a regulatory body.

I feel very strongly the crucial situation that we are in. We can't continue in an athletic way with things going on as they are at the present time over different parts of the country, and even in our own districts, and this National Collegiate ought to be one of the motivating forces and



one of the powerful influences in helping us to put amateur athletics on the right kind of a basis.

PRESIDENT T. J. DAVIES (Colorado College): I have listened, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, with a great deal of interest, both to Mr. Brown's speech and to these comments that have come to us since. It seems to us that we do face a crisis. I agree with Mr. St. John. I doubt whether the N. C. A. A. can be a regulatory body. I am not so sure that we haven't too much in the nature of regulatory material now, and perhaps do not pay enough attention to some fundamentals of education in which I don't think we probably have done as much as we could.

I should like to make two specific suggestions. In the Seventh District last year we had Doctor C. W. Kennedy out last summer and invited a group of representatives from all of the institutions in the region to meet at dinner. Out of that came a proposal that the Seventh District as a district hold at least one meeting each year. We held such a meeting last fall, and I think that those of us who were there all felt that it was one of the most helpful things, not only in our getting a common point of view towards the problems of athletics in the region, but also in getting more confidence in ourselves.

Now it seems to me that in several districts of the National Collegiate they are operating two or three conferences, and we very seldom get a chance to have representatives of the various conferences get together to talk over their common regional problems. I suggest that as something to be considered by the National Collegiate.

It seems to me there is one other thing that we should start to study in perhaps both the executive committee and the council, with the things that Phil Badger mentioned. I was interested in hearing from Mr. Brown that he thinks the same way about some of the evils that the newspapers have to put out for the public as we do. For example, I think we all agree that we are getting a little tired of having the sports pages of our newspapers cluttered up with the opinions of experts as to who are going to win the next twenty games to be played on the following Saturday. I think we have gotten so far away from perhaps the fundamental teaching of sports to youngsters through the medium of the newspapers that we ought to do something about it.

It seems to me, from what Mr. Brown said this morning, that it would be appropriate for the council and the executive committee to discuss the formation of a group to cooperate with the newspapers. I don't say that the newspapers can be expected to do the whole job. It seems to me that they would probably welcome the opinion and attitude on this whole question of a group studying the relations between the press and a national organization such as this.

I should like to make those two suggestions for the consideration of the executive committee.

COL. N. A. KELLOGG (Lehigh University): Gentlemen, I have listened to this discussion with some interest, and I should like to see some one suggest that those high-minded members here who have talked so enthusiastically about amateur athletics go back and make an intensive study of their own institutions.

At present I am down on the Eastern seaboard. I heard a member of a faculty of a Western institution speak a moment ago enthusiastically about amateur athletics. I had the privilege about two weeks ago of sitting down in my office with a representative of the athletic department of that institution, who was plainly and openly in our part of the country looking for material. He told me what they could offer in the way of transportation back and forth, what they could give the boys out there, and so on, and he was hunting boys for his institution.

Now I suggest that probably the most constructive thing this group

could do would be to go home and make an intensive investigation of what is going on in our own back yard.

PROFESSOR S. C. PALMER (Swarthmore College): I went down to the railroad station of Swarthmore the other day to take the train, and missed it. I had a little while to wait, and I looked up and saw in the corner a rack with some newspapers in it, and I took one. It was the *Christian Science Monitor*—a pretty good paper, I guess most of you will admit. I turned to the editorial page and found toward the bottom a short article, a couple of inches long, discussing briefly this question of the attitude of our colleges on amateurism. It said there was one solution, and that that solution was in the hands of the presidents of our colleges,—that we could get the answer to this thing when the presidents of these colleges wanted it.

Now it seems to me that maybe the N. C. A. A. might adopt some method of getting into communication with their college presidents, because if articles like that in a well known newspaper state pretty clearly that the responsibility lies with the presidents,—that the presidents can have what they want if they want it badly enough,—then it seems to me that maybe the N. C. A. A. might do a good piece of work in contacting these college presidents.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFITH: Gentlemen, I suspect we will have to close this part of the meeting, as Professor Owens has quite a full schedule, I understand, of business matters.

Mr. Brown has a suggestion that I think is very good: that various college publicity departments present, along with football statistics, some material on some of the boys as to their standing, employment, and so forth, with cross sections of other groups—engineering, debating, glee club, and so on—to keep them from picking on the athletes. I think that is a fine suggestion, Warren.

May I just add one thought in closing this part of the meeting. I recall that some thirteen or fourteen years ago there were presented to this association the results of a study that had been made concerning baseball in the country, and it was suggested by the speaker that baseball was decreasing in interest from the standpoint of the numbers participating in the game. That especially applied to the schools and colleges, and it was further suggested that when a sport becomes too highly professionalized it dies as an amateur sport, because, as Ralph Aigler said, you can't mix the two. It is partly an economic question. The small towns couldn't afford to maintain professional baseball teams and they got tired of paying the deficits and they quit, and baseball is still declining.

It is very interesting to me that the organized baseball interests—and I think I am reliably informed—have appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to revive amateur baseball. They have a business interest, of course. Now I suppose that if anybody today were to suggest that fifteen or twenty years from now college football might find itself in the same condition that college baseball finds itself in, he would be laughed at. Yet if anybody ever keeps a record of what is said in these meetings, I hope that somebody will make that statement, and that maybe ten or fifteen years from now his remarks will be remembered, if we as an organization don't do something to preserve football as an amateur game.

It occurs to me that in athletic groups there are two schools of thought,—one school made up of those who say, "Well, it can't happen here, and there is nothing we need to do about it." Maybe they think that athletics is like a disease. It either cures itself or the patient dies, and they don't much care whether the patient dies. Then there is the other group that believe that it is worth while to try to preserve the educational, amateur aspects of college football. If the men back there thirty-three years ago who stepped in and saved college football had taken the point of view of



this first school of thought, I am quite certain we would not be playing college football today. We would have had other sports, of course, in the college, but we wouldn't be playing college football.

I believe this meeting this morning has been tremendously worth while, because every speaker has been frank and open and honest in expressing his opinions, and I hope that we may do something about it.

PRESIDENT OWENS: That concludes this part of our session. We will go into our business meeting in just a moment.

I want to thank Mr. Brown again for coming down here and giving us this very inspiring discussion of the general theme of our meeting from the standpoint of a newspaper man. It has provoked, as you see, a good deal of discussion in line with the general topics we discussed yesterday, and we are deeply appreciative, Mr. Brown, of your coming here and doing that for us.

I want to thank John Griffith for presiding this morning, but take issue with him on the reason that I asked him to do so. It was not to give myself a rest, but because I felt that as Honorary President it was an appropriate thing for him to preside; and more than that, it was an opportunity for me to express my deep appreciation of all that John has done for me and for his assistance this year. He has been like a steadying hand at the elbow, never intruding but always there to lean on when questions came up about which he knew infinitely more than I did, and I want to publicly express my deep appreciation of all that he has done for me in that regard.

## APPENDIX I

### REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1938

FRANK W. NICOLSON, in account with the  
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Dr.

1937			
Dec.	24	To balance carried forward —	\$6,844.80
		University of the South —	25.00
		Loyola University —	25.00
	30	State College of Washington —	25.00
		Xavier University —	25.00
1938			
Jan.	24	Duquesne University —	25.00
Feb.	19	Mt. St. Mary's College —	25.00
		American Sports Publishing Co.:	
		Royalties on Football Rules —	\$1,204.59
		Royalties on Coaches edition of same —	44.34
		Royalties on Track Rules —	147.36
			1,396.29
	23	Oklahoma State College —	25.00
		Colorado State College —	25.00
Mar.	11	S. W. State Teachers College —	25.00
	14	King College —	25.00
		Iowa State College —	25.00
		St. John's University —	25.00
	18	Presbyterian College —	25.00
	21	University of Miami —	25.00
		Iowa State College —	25.00
	22	Mountain States Int. Athl. Conference —	25.00
	25	Kalamazoo College —	25.00
	26	Penn. Military College —	50.00
	30	Harvard University —	25.00
Apr.	1	Mass. Institute of Technology —	25.00
		Trinity College —	25.00
		Virginia Polytechnic Institute —	25.00
		Yale University —	25.00
		Cornell University —	25.00
		Hamilton College —	25.00
		Dartmouth College —	25.00
	2	Ithaca College —	25.00
		Villanova College —	25.00
		University of Southern California —	25.00
	4	Miami University —	25.00
		University of Chicago —	25.00
		University of Nebraska —	25.00
		Vanderbilt University —	25.00
		Texas Christian University —	25.00
	5	U. S. Military Academy —	25.00
		U. S. Naval Academy —	25.00
		Worcester Polytechnic Institute —	25.00
		Northwestern University —	25.00



6	Clemson Agricultural College	25.00	
7	Stevens Institute of Technology	25.00	
	Wayne University	25.00	
	Kansas State College	25.00	
8	University of Delaware	25.00	
9	Temple University	25.00	
	University of Pennsylvania	25.00	
	West Chester State Teachers College	25.00	
11	Hobart College	25.00	
	Middlebury College	25.00	
	Rice Institute	25.00	
	University of New Hampshire	25.00	
	University of N. Dakota	25.00	
	University of Notre Dame	25.00	
	University of Denver	25.00	
12	University of Rochester	25.00	
13	Case School of Applied Science	25.00	
	Franklin and Marshall College	25.00	
	Union College	25.00	
15	Alfred University	25.00	
	Iowa State Teachers College	25.00	
	Manhattan College	25.00	
	Niagara University	25.00	
	Princeton University	25.00	
	Bradley Polytechnic Institute	25.00	
	University of Washington	25.00	
16	Furman University	25.00	
	University of Tennessee	25.00	
18	Brown University	25.00	
	Marquette University	25.00	
	Michigan State College	25.00	
	Ohio University	25.00	
	Syracuse University	25.00	
	Tulane University	25.00	
19	University of Buffalo	25.00	
	American Sports Publishing Co.:		
	Royalties on Soccer Rules	\$64.71	
	Royalties on Ice Hockey Rules	95.46	
	Royalties on Wrestling Rules	66.06	
	Royalties on Swimming Rules	81.00	307.23
	Montana State College	25.00	
20	Oberlin College	25.00	
	Susquehanna University	25.00	
22	Johns Hopkins University	25.00	
	Rhode Island State College	25.00	
23	Dickinson College	25.00	
25	University of Alabama	25.00	
26	Wesleyan University	25.00	
	Lafayette College	25.00	
May 3	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	25.00	
	Fresno State College	25.00	
5	Mass. State College	25.00	
6	University of Virginia	25.00	
9	Gettysburg College	25.00	
	Ohio State University	25.00	
	Baylor University	25.00	
	University of Texas	25.00	
12	Conn. State College	25.00	

	Denison University	25.00	
16	University of Arizona	25.00	
18	University of Florida	25.00	
20	Southwestern Athletic Conference	25.00	
21	Oregon State College	75.00	
23	Louisiana State University	25.00	
27	University of Kentucky	25.00	
30	Holy Cross College	25.00	
June 4	University of Mississippi	25.00	
6	Yankton College	25.00	
11	University of Santa Clara	25.00	
	Gonzaga University	25.00	
18	Cornell College	25.00	
25	Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00	
July 5	Mississippi State College	25.00	
12	N. C. A. A. Track Meet (1937)	70.41	
15	Savings Bank interest	78.54	
	Interest on Boxing Committee Fund	44.01	
Aug. 1	Colgate University	25.00	
27	Boxing Rules Committee Fund	345.66	
Sept. 6	Interest, Track Rules Committee Fund	17.35	
19	Mercersburg Academy	10.00	
	Andover Academy	10.00	
	Swarthmore College	25.00	
20	Harvard University	25.00	
	Clarkson College of Technology	25.00	
	Williams College	25.00	
21	Amherst College	25.00	
	Catholic University of America	25.00	
	Western State Teachers College	25.00	
24	Boston University	25.00	
	New York University	25.00	
	Rutgers University	25.00	
	University of Colorado	25.00	
	Duke University	50.00	
26	State University of Iowa	25.00	
	U. S. Coast Guard Academy	25.00	
	University of Georgia	25.00	
	University of Detroit	25.00	
	Centenary College	25.00	
	Lawrence College	25.00	
28	Villanova College	25.00	
	Lehigh University	25.00	
29	Bates College	25.00	
	J. E. Raycroft, Handbook	72.82	
30	Fordham University	25.00	
	University of Maryland	25.00	
Oct. 1	University of Illinois	25.00	
	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	25.00	
	Allegheny College	25.00	
3	University of Washington	25.00	
4	Bowdoin College	25.00	
	University of California	25.00	
5	University of Vermont	25.00	
	University of Maine	25.00	
6	Tufts College	25.00	
7	University of Cincinnati	25.00	
8	Boston College	25.00	
10	Georgetown University	25.00	



		Knox College	25.00
		St. Lawrence University	25.00
		Penn. State College	25.00
		University of Michigan	25.00
		University of North Carolina	25.00
		College of William and Mary	25.00
		N. W. Missouri State Teachers College	25.00
		Butler University	25.00
11		Int. Y. M. C. A. College	25.00
		University of Idaho	25.00
12		Carleton College	25.00
		Stanford University	25.00
13		University of Oregon	25.00
		Washington and Lee University	50.00
		Purdue University	25.00
15		University of Buffalo	25.00
		Georgia School of Technology	25.00
17		University of Utah	50.00
		University of Missouri	25.00
18		Baylor University	25.00
		Middlebury College	25.00
19		Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00
20		Duquesne University	25.00
		Northwestern University	25.00
21		Texas Christian University	25.00
		George Pepperdine College	25.00
24		Drexel Institute	25.00
		DePauw University	25.00
		Michigan State Normal College	25.00
		University of Kansas	25.00
		Creighton University	25.00
		Drake University	25.00
		Grinnell College	25.00
		Oklahoma A. and M. College	25.00
		St. Louis University	25.00
		University of Tulsa	25.00
		Washburn College	25.00
		Washington University	25.00
26		College of the City of New York	25.00
		College of Wooster	25.00
31		Coe College	25.00
Nov. 2		Mich. State College	25.00
4		Ohio University	3.04
		Tennis Committee	750.00
		Royalties on Basketball Rules	25.00
12		University of Baltimore	25.00
14		Kansas College Athletic Conference	50.00
17		Virginia Military Institute	25.00
18		University of the South	25.00
20		Southern Methodist University	25.00
21		University of Oklahoma	25.00
26		The Citadel	25.00
28		Columbia University	25.00
Dec. 4		Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
16		Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
		Kenyon College	25.00
		Washington College	25.00
19		Shippensburg State Teachers College	25.00
		Muhlenberg College	25.00

20	American International College	25.00
	Western Maryland College	25.00
21	State College of Washington	25.00
		<hr/>
		\$15,175.15

## CR.

1937			
Dec.	24	Middletown National Bank, exchange	\$0.10
	28	E. T. Kennedy, swimming rules committee	61.98
		Whitehead & Hoag, convention expenses	31.13
1938			
Jan.	7	F. W. Nicolson, convention expenses	125.00
	13	J. L. Griffith, convention expenses	71.75
		W. B. Rickey, convention expenses	71.44
		D. L. Hoffer, gymnastic rules committee	88.05
	15	M. Farmer, vice-presidents expenses	18.35
		W. J. Bingham, football rules committee	154.20
		W. G. Crowell, football rules committee	114.60
		W. A. Alexander, football rules committee	32.36
		W. R. Okeson, football rules committee	125.42
	20	G. F. Veenker, football rules committee	93.45
	22	D. X. Bible, football rules committee	19.32
		Frank Aydelotte, convention expenses	96.20
	28	Miss A. M. Shoemaker, convention expenses	41.00
		W. S. Langford, football rules committee	100.00
	29	J. L. Griffith, president's expenses	40.53
Feb.	2	E. Cowie, stenographic work	50.00
	7	Wesleyan Alumni Council, addressing	1.40
	19	E. T. Kennedy, swimming rules committee	87.95
		A. A. Stagg, football rules committee	124.50
		W. S. Langford, football rules committee	115.55
	20	St. Charles Hotel, convention expenses	70.72
Mar.	3	College Store, postage	5.00
	8	Sportsmanship Brotherhood, dues	10.00
		Pelton & King, printing	500.00
	11	Wesleyan Alumni Council, addressing	3.00
	14	C. S. Garland, tennis committee	26.87
	21	F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	86.50
	26	Middletown National Bank, exchange	.15
		P. O. Badger, executive committee	86.10
	28	College Store, postage	5.00
		Hotel Sherman, executive committee	18.54
		F. H. Ewerhardt, executive committee	20.65
	30	Wesleyan Alumni Council, addressing	4.30
		Pelton & King, printing and postage	370.42
		L. H. Mahony, football rules committee	104.37
Apr.	1	R. A. Fetzer, executive committee	64.60
	5	Pelton & King, printing and postage	52.72
	11	L. K. Neidlinger, ice hockey rules committee	25.30
		R. G. Clapp, wrestling rules committee	141.52
		C. F. Foster, wrestling rules committee	36.20
		J. W. Hancock, wrestling rules committee	139.65
	12	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams	5.23
	19	A. I. Prettyman, ice hockey rules committee	21.35
	23	S. A. Dole, basketball rules committee	82.20
		Oswald Tower, basketball rules committee	89.00
		Curtis Parker, basketball rules committee	67.90



		W. A. Witte, basketball rules committee	48.67
		H. H. Salmon, Jr., basketball rules committee	97.61
27		J. W. St. Clair, basketball rules committee	84.05
28		F. W. Nicolson, postage and telegrams	9.78
		J. A. Rockwell, wrestling rules committee	83.13
		C. P. Niles, wrestling rules committee	67.85
		E. G. Schroeder, wrestling rules committee	89.90
		W. B. Owens, executive committee	141.30
May	4	R. G. Clapp, wrestling rules committee	3.97
		Pelton & King, printing	7.17
	6	F. A. Cady, swimming rules committee	249.95
		F. W. Luchring, swimming rules committee	18.25
		R. J. H. Kiphuth, swimming rules committee	27.80
		A. E. Eilers, swimming rules committee	131.33
		M. Peppe, swimming rules committee	72.50
	9	R. W. Aigler, committee on federal tax	7.78
	12	Amer. Sports Pub. Co., boxing rules committee	13.50
	21	Middletown National Bank, exchange	.25
		Wesleyan Alumni Council, addressing	1.35
	24	The Thayer—West Point, ice hockey rules committee	53.35
	25	F. C. Allen, basketball rules committee	34.75
		L. W. St. John, basketball rules committee	23.90
	31	A. I. Prettyman, ice hockey rules committee	20.69
		L. F. Keller, ice hockey rules committee	81.93
June	1	Pelton & King, printing and postage	64.58
	6	L. K. Neidlinger, ice hockey rules committee	12.00
	8	R. L. Fisher, special baseball committee	19.50
	11	Middletown National Bank, exchange	10
	13	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams	1.77
	15	W. H. Cowell, boxing rules committee	11.17
		C. P. Schott, boxing rules committee	200.00
	16	P. O. Badger, special baseball committee	54.65
	21	Edgar Fauver, baseball committee	21.25
	22	W. E. Meanwell, basketball committee	18.40
	26	L. C. Boles, small college committee	45.00
		H. W. Clark, small college committee	7.00
		A. M. Brown, small college committee	31.00
July	1	Pelton & King, printing	2.47
		Ohio State University, special committee on baseball	30.06
	4	I. M. Toomey, boxing rules committee	259.63
	7	R. G. Clapp, expenses to Amer. Olympic Committee	150.00
	13	T. M. Carruthers, boxing rules committee	36.90
		W. J. Bleckwenn, boxing rules committee	113.30
		E. J. McGaw, boxing rules committee	49.44
		W. H. Cowell, boxing rules committee	86.25
		C. E. Bilheimer, small college committee	48.56
	15	F. W. Nicolson, secretary's office	500.00
Aug.	3	B. E. Wiggins, wrestling rules committee	3.00
		Claude Simons, boxing rules committee	113.40
		G. E. Little, boxing rules committee	17.10
		C. P. Schott, boxing rules committee	40.75
	28	C. E. Bilheimer, small college committee	15.00
Sept.	3	W. H. Hutsell, track rules committee	62.90
		E. A. Thomas, track rules committee	32.85
		L. Robertson, track rules committee	82.95
		I. E. Irish, track rules committee	51.90
		Brutus Hamilton, track rules committee	123.40
		F. P. Johnson, track rules committee	16.75
		Emmett Brunson, track rules committee	73.90
		F. D. Tootell, track rules committee	94.60

	19	C. S. Garland, tennis committee	25.92
		F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	80.00
	20	E. Cowie, stenographic aid	50.00
	21	W. J. Bingham, executive committee	89.70
	24	Hotel Sherman, executive committee	22.35
	28	W. B. Owens, executive committee	162.80
		F. H. Ewerhardt, executive committee	8.00
	29	Princeton Univ. Press, handbook on injuries	2.82
	30	C. E. Bilheimer, executive committee	65.00
Oct.	3	Arnold Eddy, ice hockey rules committee	209.00
		H. C. Willett, executive committee	123.40
	4	Wesleyan Alumni Council, addressing	1.00
		Pelton & King, printing and postage	28.46
	14	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams	1.29
	24	G. T. Kirby, Treas., dues in A. O. A.	450.00
Nov.	2	Pelton & King, printing and postage	52.33
	5	Lois Smith, copying	1.50
	7	P. O. Badger, executive committee	87.20
	8	Middletown National Bank, exchange	.10
	14	Middletown National Bank, exchange	.25
Dec.	8	College Store, postage	6.00
	17	Pelton & King, printing	42.09
	19	F. W. Nicolson, postage	11.50
	20	Whitehead & Hoag Co., convention expenses	31.13
	28	Amount carried forward	6,056.45
			\$15,175.15



## APPENDIX II

### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended January 1, 1930

#### CONSTITUTION

##### ARTICLE I.

###### NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

##### ARTICLE II.

###### PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

## ARTICLE III.

### MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

## ARTICLE IV.

### ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.



5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

## ARTICLE V.

### CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

## ARTICLE VI.

### REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three delegates.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association votes to take a formal ballot, either written or *viva voce*, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both

an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

## ARTICLE VII.

### AMATEURISM

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper Faculty authority.



## MEETINGS

### ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

### ARTICLE IX.

#### AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

## BY-LAWS

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

### ARTICLE II.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him shall take his place and perform his duties.

SEC. 2. A vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the

conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

(1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;

(2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;

(3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

### ARTICLE III.

#### GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the Faculty.

(b) Seven members at large—to be selected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.



For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee. This committee shall represent the Council and act for them in the general conduct of the affairs of the Association not otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-laws. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council on the day prior to the annual convention.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### RULES COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention through the Council nominees for the following rules committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming; (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling; (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse; (13) Publication; (14) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. These committees shall where possible coöperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities

of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### ANNUAL DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### ORDER OF BUSINESS

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Appointment of a Committee on Nominations;
- (4) Reports of officers and committees;
- (5) Miscellaneous business;
- (6) Election of officers and committees;
- (7) Adjournment.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### ELIGIBILITY RULES

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.



*Press of Pelton & King, Inc.  
Middletown, Conn.*